Pagina En Espanol:15

Mexicanos Trabajadores: Viva La Causa

MODERN TIMES

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Harriet Katz

Parents and teachers gather at Newhallville Teen Center to plan school boycott.

Grade Schools Explode in N.H.

by David Adams

Conditions in New Haven elementary schools have deteriorated to the point where parents and teachers are exploding into action. During the past two weeks there have been public meetings of angry parents and teachers in Dwight and Newhallville, boycotts of Lincoln-Basset, Martin Luther King, Ivy St. School and Scranton St. School and teacher dismissals or firings at Lincoln-Basset and Kathleen Brennan School in Brookside.

Most of the anger has been focused on the New Haven Board of Education for its disregard of community participation and ts failure to provide quality education to hildren in poor neighborhoods.

The disputes have much in common, ut they originally erupted from three pparently unrelated grievances. In Newallville, parents and community people hrough the United Newhallville Organization (UNO) had requested and been promised a voice in the design and program for a new school. The Board of Education betrayed that promise when they recently ignored the community's choice of architect.

In Scranton School physical conditions have deteriorated to the point where the parents had no recourse but public outcry. In addition, their children are being used as guinea pigs in a special "laboratory school" program. At Katherine Brennan school in Brookside the parents have been refused a voice of community participation.

Newhallville Schools Boycotted

Newhallville responded to the school board's snub by organizing and carrying out a boycott of the three neighborhood elementary schools on May 29. The boycott was effective. Over half of the children at Bassett school and two thirds of the children at King school stayed home. New Haven's daily newspapers played down the boycott and claimed that only ten percent of the children stayed away at King School.

Parents, students and members of UNO picketed City Hall. Representatives went in to talk to the Mayor but were reportedly told that Guida was out to lunch.

Teachers Suspended

Two teachers, Gaetano Parillo, Jr. and Craig O'Connell, who honored the UNO boycott were suspended for 9 days by Superintendent of Schools Gerald Barbaresi. Barbaresi said that he ordered the suspensions for violation of the contract's "no strike" clause. The community de-

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Panther Judge Interview Raises Doubts of Fitness

by Joelle Dominski

Harold Mulvey, presiding judge in the trial of the Black Panthers in New Haven was interviewed on January 21, 1966, when he was Attorney-General. The interview was one in a series of interviews with big Connecticut politicians. The questions were designed to find out Mulvey's views on black people. The following article contains exerpts from that interview.

Judge Harold Mulvey

The Black Panthers make a lot of headlines these days trying to get a fair shake in the courts for Bobby Seale and the others on trial here in New Haven. They say over and over again that the courts and juries will be prejudiced against them, and, since they can't get a fair trial, they shouldn't be tried at all. They demonstrate, agitate, and shout loud and clear about it. But up to now, very few people have listened to what they say.

There are many reasons why only a few people listen. Some people don't like demonstrations and won't listen to anything said at one. The Panthers also swear a lot and make it hard for people to listen. But maybe the most important reason is that most people just don't believe them when they say that the courts are unfair. Americans like to think that people still get justice here and that the law is equal for everybody.

But now they have to listen a little closer. The interview with Judge Harold Mulvey shows that he couldn't possibly give any black person, much less a Black Panther, a fair trial. The sentiments expressed in the interview would disqualify Mulvey from being a juror in the case, let alone the judge. It just proves what the Panthers have been saying all along: *the courts and judges are stacked against them.*

The questions in the interview were designed to find out Mulvey's views on black people. The interviewer concluded: "The interview.....taken as a whole reveals the racism of the man who will preside over the trial of Bobby Seale."

Judge Calls Blacks "Slobs"

Just a look at the interview will show what he's talking about. Apparently the judge longs for the "good old days" when

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New Haveners to Attend:

Rank and Filers Plan Meeting

by John Mendeloff

Several New Haven area workers will travel to Chicago at the end of June to attend a National Rank and File Conference. The Conference will discuss steps to defend trade unions against attacks from corporations and the Nixon administration. Sponsors include over 130 unionists from 17 states and 40 different unions.

Two New Haven unionists are among the sponsors, Don Seaver of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen and Peter Wolff, an organizer for the Connecticut Union of Welfare Employees, which is affiliated with the Service Employees International Union.

Other local people planning to attend the Conference are machinists, teachers and several employees of Yale, New Haven's largest employer.

Wolff explained why he is supporting the Conference. "Our nation cannot survive without violence, hatred and oppression unless moved off its current course. A revitalized labor movement must play a part in this. The trends being set by the Nixon Administration must be challenged and revised." He explained, "That administration is and has been pushing legislation to deny the right to strike; to deny workers' right to ratify contracts; to deny the right to multi-union bargaining; to deny the right to picket. In addition jails and soldiers have been called into play in an attempt to break strikes and unions. All of this denies my right as a citizen and worker to the pursuit of a decent standard of living."

Drawing the Nixon curtain on workers' rights

One of the Yale workers who plans to go to the Conference said that "It sounds like the people who are going to the Conference are interested in what the little person needs. We have got to keep democracy alive in our unions and the only way to do it is to have rank-and-file members active in the affairs of the union and the bigger problems of the country that affect us."

New Haven Teachers' Union member Tim Craine, who plans to go to Chicago also, explained that he thought, "It is about time that union members began to urge their unions to actively oppose Nixon's anti-union

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Avco Threatens Move South

by John Mendeloff

As we go to press, the bitter eight week Avco strike has entered a crisis. Avco, which makes helicopter engines here, has begun to shift production to its non-union Charleston, S.C. plant. On June 5, Avco threatened to shut down the Stratford plant entirely unless the striking United Auto Workers (UAW) immediately agreed to a settlement.

The leaders of UAW Locals 1010 and 376, representing 4300 Avco workers, rejected the company's wage offer as not even keeping pace with inflation. The company offered a 6% wage increase the first year and less in the next two years. The unions also claim that Avco's offer on health and insurance benefits are totally inadequate.

The key question now is whether Avco is bluffing in an attempt to intimidate the union members or whether it is using the strike as an excuse to carry out a previous decision to move out.

Most Avco workers seem to think that Avco's threat is only a bluff. As one worker put it, "I'm pretty sure it's a bluff. Just like at Uniroyal, Avco is trying to scare us into taking a lousy contract and going back to work." Several long-time employees see the threat as just another example of Avco's harassment of its workers and anti-union tactics.

However, because of the threat, the union negotiating committee has made a new contract demand for severance pay.

Reports have circulated for several years that Avco planned to move to Charles Charleston. If these were true, Avco may simply be using the strike to shift blame for its move to the union.

Alan Waggoner

Avco strikers in front of plant on Saturday morning June 6 after heavy rain.

In 1968, Bob Cook, Congressional candidate of the American Independent Movement (AIM), publicized a statement by an Avco executive that the company planned to move South. But since then, Avco has firmly denied any plans to move.

Cook claimed that "The most important point here is that the people who work at Avcoand the people who live in the surrounding community have had absolutely nothing to say about this."

Conversations with Stratford town officials reveal that they have no plans to meet the crisis which will come if the plant plant moves. The plant now employs 7500 people, over 2000 of whom live in Stratford. The Stratford plant and the machinery are owned by the federal government and leasedto Avco.

A spokesman for AIM suggested that both the union and community leaders might mobilize workers at Avco and residents of the community to ensure that jobs remain in Stratford. Perhaps, the spokesman continued, a national boycott of Avco's consumer products – Avco-Embassy Films, Seaboard Finance and Paul Revere Insurance – could be organized to pressure the company.

Grade Schools Explode...

Continued from page 1

manded the reinstatement of the teachers immediately and promised to raise funds to pay them. At a UNO meeting parents accused the Superintendent of punishing the children by taking two dedicated teachers from their classrooms. "The teachers who are working with the kids, who are interested in them and accomplishing something–they're the ones they go after downtown," said one parent.

The New Haven Federation of Teachers released a statement calling the suspensions "a case of political discrimination." The Federation's statement continued, "The Superintendent's motive was clearly to punish the teachers for supporting the United Newhallville Organization in its protest over the Board of Education's arbitrary procedure in the choice of an architect for the Newhallville 5-8 middle school." The union also reiterated the community accusation that the Superintendent was punishing the children.

Conditions at Scranton School

The Scranton Street School conditions were exposed and attacked in an angry public meeting at the Legion Center June 4. Mrs. Trini Hines and Mrs. Fabbie Brooks of the Dwight Concerned Citizens and parents of the children at the school pointed out broken windows that had been replaced by plywood, lack of heat in some rooms, exposed radiators and peeling lead paint. One parent called her child's classroom "the worst in the city of New Haven. It is filthy." Another parent said she had seen a rat in the school. In the kindergarten room, it was added there was only one window that could be opened. Once it had begun, the grievances were multiplied by other people at the meeting.

Teachers verified the parents' complaints, but said that they had been trying to change conditions without any help from downtown. In response to one angry parent's cry of "teacher apathy," a teacher replied, "This is not teacher apathy, but teacher frustration!" The teachers said that classrooms are overcrowded and 83% of the schoolchildren are a year or more below grade level.

Call for Community Control

One parent, a para-professional at the school, warned parents not to blame the teachers. "Lay the blame on the Board downtown." Bob Sams, director of UNO drew a parallel with the situation in Newhallville and the intimidation of teachers there. He called for community control.

"You'd never find these conditions in Edgewood, Beecher or Davis," said Merle Boissiere of the Citizens Commission to Develop Quality Education. "The school system is misusing our money. We should go downtown and demand a written commitment and not leave until we get the changes."

Yvonne Carter of the Black Panther Party pledged support of her organization to the Scranton parents.

Students boycotted the Scranton school on Monday June 8 to dramatize the protest. Only 20 children of 580 enrolled at the school showed up. According to Herbert Johnston of the Dwight Neighborhood Corporation, Superintendent of Schools Barbaresi informed all teachers that any one absent Monday would be fired immediately.

At Katherine Brennan school in Brookside, a teacher, Joseph Fraccola, was fired for alleged "incompetence." Parents, PTA Aldermen and other educational groups sprung to Fraccola's defense demanding his rehiring. They countered the charges of incompetence, stating that Fraccola had really been fired for teaching black history and for working with the children.

Earlier this year Superintendent Barbaresi gave the community a verbal commitment that Fraccola would be rehired next year. On June 1, the same day as the two Bassett school teachers were suspended, Fraccola was to meet with Barbaresi concerning a transfer for next year. According to a spokesman for the New Haven Federation of Teachers, Barbaresi told Fraccola that he was through in New Haven. The reason given by barbaresi was that he was unhappy with the work Fraccola was doing in the community. The teachers' union said that it would attempt to inform the people as to the real reasons for Fraccola's firing.

AIM Supports Teachers

The New Haven Federation of Teachers received warm praise from the American Independent Movement (AIM) for their role in the recent dispute between the Newhallville community and the city school board. The teachers union had strongly supported two teachers, Craig O'Connell and Gaetano Parillo, after they were suspended for participating in a school boycott with community people.

AIM called the participation of the two teachers in the school boycott "an important and praiseworthy act," and warmly praised the teachers union for supporting them. Their statement concluded, "We hope that the experiences of the U.N.O. and the Federation in their separate negotiations with the Board of Education will convince them–as we think it has–of their need to combine forces to bring about quality education in spite of the obstruction of the Board of Education."

Tony Dominski

These windows are typical of conditions at Scranton School.

Dances & Tours Involve People in Health Plans

by Daniel Vapnek

Hill-Dwight Health Week began June 8 with a block dance on Columbus Avenue. The purpose of the health week was to generate more community participation and support for the Hill and Dwight health boards. The organizers of the week hope that this participation will give the residents a stronger voice in the planning of future health care facilities. They also want to make the existing agencies aware of the needs of the people.

Organizer of the health week pointed out that most of the existing agencies are either unable or unwilling to allow the community participation which is necessary if the health needs of the people are to become known.

They stated that the term health refers to the health of the whole being, both mental and physical and that health agencies should concern themselves with the quality of life people lead. This includes decent housing, sanitation, nutrition and health care.

They charged that existing health agencies have established outdated beauracracies and priorities which do not relate to the health needs of the people. They stated that many of the agencies are preoccupied with conducting research surveys and questioned whether it might not be time to stop the surveys and start delivering health care to the people. They said that in many areas the health of the residents is deteriorating and that the health care of black people is poorer than that provided in most "developing" countries.

In addition to the dance on Columbus Avenue, block dances were planned for Troup Junior High School and Davenport Avenue. At the Hill Health Board, 400 Columbus Avenue, there was an exhibit of health care posters by students as the Horace Day Annex and Sacred Heart Schools as well as exhibits by the Connecticut Mental Health Center and the New Haven Health Board. Tours of Yale-New Haven Medical Center, the New Haven Health Department and the Connecticut Mental Health Center were also conducted.

Birds Get Fountain

The New Haven Green has a new addition. Glenn Rossi, a Navy veteran and student at the Culinary Institute of America (CIA) on Prospect Street, carved this birdbath out of a treestump near the College-Chapel corner of the Green. Rossi learned to sculpt from an old Vermonter who carved whales. It took 120 hours to carve the birdbath. Much of this time was during the peaceful "Free the Panthers" rallies on May Day. After graduation from the CIA he plans to work in a small restaurant and continue his carving.

Virginia Blaisdell

Panther Defense Says McLucas Trial Unfair

by John Bancroft

The trial of Lonnie McLucas is due to start soon. McLucas is one of nine Black Panthers, including National Chairman Bobby Seale, who are charged with the murder of Alex Rackley. The police say that Rackley was killed by the Panthers because they thought he was an informer. The Panthers have stated continually that Rackley was a member in good standing of the Party who was murdered by police agents, including George Sams, in an attempt to disrupt the Party.

The attorneys for McLucas and the other defendants tried in the last few weeks to stop the trial from starting. They said that, for a number of different reasons, a fair trial for McLucas was impossible. But Judge Mulvey and State's Attorney Markle decided the trial should go ahead anyway, and so it will.

One of the things the Panthers, the defense attorneys and the Panther supporters objected to most was the fact that McLucas was being tried alone rather than with the other eight people charged with the same crime. In a motion made in court, the Panthers and their attorneys argued that justice would only be done if the Panthers were tried together. They pointed out that separate trials would mean even more prejudicial publicity for the defendants later. Separate trials would also make it harder for the Panthers to defend themselves, since they could not testify at each other's trials without unfairly prejudicing their own cases.

Theodore Koskoff, McLucas' lawyer, told the court that it all added up to one thing: "Separate trials will result in an unconstitutional denial of a fair trial." But, despite all of these points, the judge decided that McLucas should be tried alone and soon.

Prejudicial Publicity

The defense attorneys also argued last week that the charges against McLucas and the other Panthers should be dropped or that the trial should at least be postponed because there had been so much pre-trial publicity that it would be impossible for McLucas to get a fair trial. The motion said that the Black Panther Party has received "extensive, prejudicial and hostile publicity" in Connecticut in the last year. To prove this point, the lawyers subpoenaed newsmen from Connecticut stations and newspapers and asked them to bring copies of their coverage of the Panthers. Among the thousands of stories submitted for evidence was **The New Haven Register**'s frontpage banner headline about the arrests of the Panthers last May. **The Register** presented the story in such a way as to make it appear definite that the Panthers had committed the crime.

David Dickson

Lonnie McLucas at Courthouse demonstration to "Free Huey," May 1, 1969.

The lawyers also charged that hostility, fear and prejudice against the Panthers has been increased by the fact that government officials at the local, state and national level have *purposely* put out adverse publicity about the Panthers. To prove this, the lawyers subpoenaed police chief James Ahern. When he took the stand, Ahern was asked if he had put out press releases about the Panthers and their arrests, including one that described Rackley's dead body and stated without even using the word "allegedly" what the police version of the crime was. Ahern said that, indeed, the press releases had been prepared under his direction. But when Attorney Koskoff tried to ask *why* the police were spending time putting out press releases, the State's Attorney and the judge refused to let the question be answered.

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Aldermen Resolve U.I. Conflict

by Jack Nagel

Representatives of New Haven's black and white neighborhoods clashed and then began to move toward closer cooperation at the June 1 meeting of the Board of Aldermen.

Conflict occurred over a resolution to condemn the United Illuminating Company's plan to build overhead power lines across the Harbor in Fair Haven.

The Board's six black Aldermen unsuccessfully opposed the resolution. Their spokesman, William Jones of the lower Dixwell area, argued that the cost of putting the cables underground would be passed on in rate increases which, he said, would hurt poor and working people most, black or white.

Later in the meeting, however, a white Alderman successfully appealed to blacks in seeking support for the principle of neighborhood control.

The specific issue at stake was relatively minor--a proposed zoning change from Residential to Business at 1649 Quinnipiac Ave.

Alderman Alan DeLisle, the representative of that area, opposed any action on the grounds that neither he nor the residents of his ward had been given a chance to speak on the proposal.

DeLisle drew the parallel to a struggle for neighborhood control by people on the other side of the city. "This reminds me," he said, "of the recent total disregard of the Board of Education for the people of Newhallville."

At the conclusion of DeLisle's speech, Alderman William Jones led a number of spectators and Aldermen in a burst of strong applause.

Alderman Louis Aceto of the Hill then picked up DeLisle's theme and related it to the U.I. towers issue. The principle of neighborhood control, he said, was also at the heart of the need of the people of Fair Haven Heights to be consulted about a zoning change.

Parker Seeks Communication

A second step toward cooperation came after the meeting, when former Mayoralty candidate Hank Parker talked with some Fair Haven residents who had attended the session.

During his campaign, Parker had marched in opposition to the U.I. towers. He suggested that greater communication among neighborhoods might prevent future conflicts. "We shouldn't be against each other," he said, "because we have primarily the same problems." He asked the Fair Haven residents if they would be willing to meet with the black Aldermen to explain the Fair Haven position to them.

Alderman Fred Wilson of the upper Newhallville area agreed that communication could stop conflicts. "I don't want to vote for something that the (Fair Haven) community's totally against." But, he said, he had heard only the U.I. side before he voted to support the towers.

Other Business

In other business, the Board took the following actions:

--*Sent back to committee Housing Code amendment that would have allowed the City to make immediate repairs to correct code violations, with tenants giving their rents to the City instead of to the landlord. Members of the Fair Haven Project Area Committee, most of them landlords, had opposed this Housing Repair Fund.*

--Blocked a move by supporters of Mayor Guida to remove Police Chief Ahern from a proposed committee that would set priorities for improved street lighting in New Haven. The fight to keep Ahern on the committee was led by Democratic Alliance Aldermen, who believed that his removal would allow street lighting funds to continue to be used for political patronage.

--Sent back to committee a zoning change that would have allowed the Yale-New Haven Hospital to expand into the Hill.

--Approved a zoning change that will allow a 360-unit condominium housing development to be built on the Kohary tract off Forest Road in Westville.

Anti-War Resolution Not Discussed

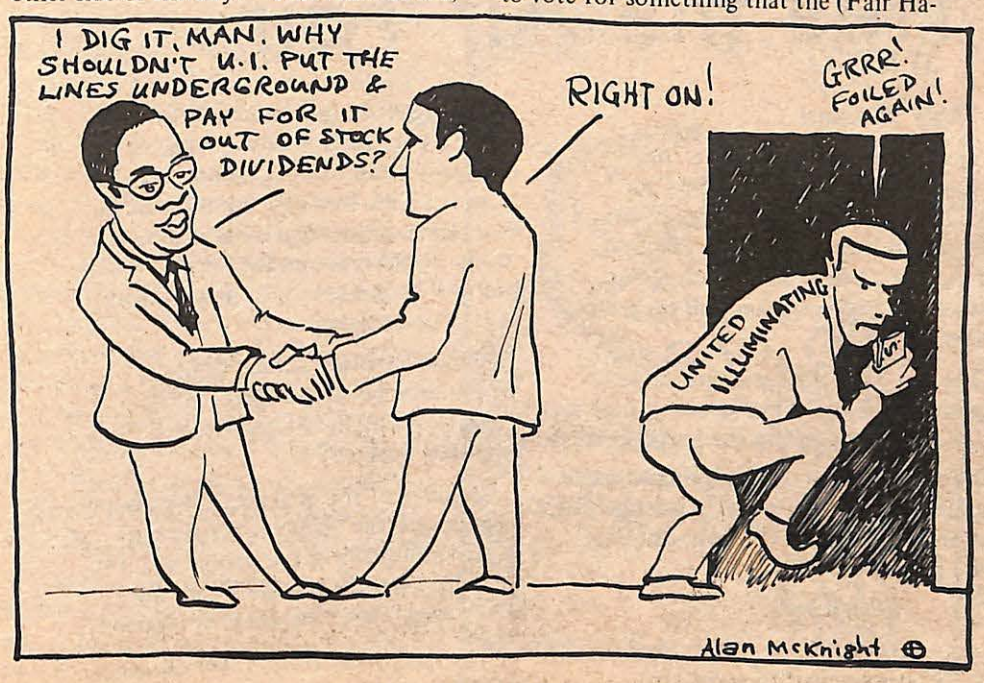
A strongly worded resolution against the war in Indochina, which 14 Aldermen had already signed, was not brought before the meeting.

An informed source said that four regular Democratic signers of the resolution spoke in the Democratic caucus against bringing it to a vote in the Board meeting. They said they did not want to put other Aldermen on the spot by forcing them to vote for or against the war.

Backers of the resolution were uncertain what strategy they would follow next.

CORRECTION

In the last issue of **Modern Times**, it was mistakenly reported that Louis Aceto of the Hill serves as the Aldermanic representative to the Board of Finance. The actual representative is Alderman Peter Kelly of the City Point section.


I DIG IT, MAN. WHY SHOULDN'T U.I. PUT THE LINES UNDERGROUND & PAY FOR IT OUT OF STOCK DIVIDENDS?
RIGHT ON!
GRRR! FOILED AGAIN!
UNITED ILLUMINATING
Alan McKnight

Operation Childcare Opens in the Hill

by Yvonne Brown and Brenda Jones

Operation Childcare, Inc. is a demonstration program that was originated by a group of Hill mothers who felt the need for day care. It began in August of 1968 with a group of fifty interested people.

The many hours spent in meetings enabled us to become familiar with various city agencies. We were introduced to Community Progress Inc. (CPI) and received guidelines from the Department of Community Affairs (DCA).

This year, after two years in existence, we purchased a building which is located at 442 Washington Avenue in New Haven. We are a demonstration program because we are the only inner-city program which includes one-year-olds.

Operation Childcare is at present able to accomodate forty children. The hours are 7:30 A.M. to 5:00 P.M., five days per week. The children receive breakfast, two snacks and a balanced lunch, naps and free play and outdoor games. Fees are fixed on a sliding scale and range from nothing for ADC mothers on welfare to $12.00 per week.

The staff is comprised of Mrs. Ethel Archibald, Director; Brenda Jones, Assistant Director; a cook, a custodian and four teacher aides.

Virginia Blaisdell

Children nap after a full morning of play at Operation Childcare.

Parents Protest Profits

by Harriet Wolff

Interest in free, public and parent-controlled childcare centers brought together a group of people in New Haven on June 10 to decide how to protest a profit-oriented day-care conference. The conference was arranged by some of the country's largest corporations and is to held June 22 at New York's Commodore Hotel.

The title of the conference is "Profit Possibilities for the 1970's in Early Learning and Child Care." Its purpose is to plan ways for corporations to make profits from children and parents. One proposal the conference will discuss is the plan to set up chains of day-care centers—like Chicken Delight outlets. In fact, one of the sponsors of the conference is the Mini-Pearl Chicken Corporation.

Large corporations like the Childcraft Education Corporation and the Creative Playthings Corporation intend to arrange for these child-care centers to buy their products. One example of this was mentioned at the June 10 meeting, "The Creative Playthings Corporation is owned by C.B.S., which also owns the Random House Publishing Company," said one woman who is active in New Haven Women's Liberation. She continued,"C.B.S. is obviously interested not only in the welfare of children, but also in selling toys and books."

To maintain a small paid staff and keep the profits high, there would have to be a rigid atmosphere to frighten children into submission and quiet. "But," as one New Haven mother asked, "do we want children to be terrified or to be free to explore and learn?"

Parents will have little or no voice in how their children are trained in the proposed centers. They are already prevented from attending the New York conference by a registration fee of $225.00.

Womens Liberation groups and concerned parents and teachers from New Haven, Boston and New York are planning to fight against these projects to profit from children. They are also planning campaigns for free, parent-teacher controlled child-care. The New Haven women asked that anyone—men or women—interested in working for free, parent-controlled childcare or in finding out more should please call: M. Kaplan, 776-0403 or D. Markel, 865-4687.

Eyes and Ears of "Why"

by Debbie Anderson

West Haven Youth, or WHY, got together recently to do something about conditions in their community. They feel that many existing services and programs for teenagers are not adequate and would like to improve them as well as create new facilities.

WHY would like to have more drop-in centers, dances, trips, and more creative activities for teens in the community. In addition, they are working to establish "8½", a teen counseling service similar to New Haven's No. 9, where teens could rap with each other about common problems. One long range goal is the establishment of a residential youth house for West Haven teenagers.

The first issue of their paper, **The Eyes and Ears of WHY**, was published last week, and will expand in size this fall. The following article is reprinted from the paper:

How the West Might Be Won

I interviewed Sid Silverburg at the Community House—he's director there. He has a Teen Drop In Center open every afternoon except Saturday and Sunday. At night it's open Monday, Wednesday and Friday. For grades 10-12 it's open 8:30 to 11:00. He would like to have more kids there but finds it difficult because the lounge can only hold about 30 kids. There's a ping-pong and a pool table there.

We talked about the Red Lion and the possibility of its being closed down because they found somebody selling drugs there. Mr. Silverburg talked to Chief Harvey to try to keep it open. When I talked with Mr. Silverburg today, he didn't know what the decision had been.

At the end of the interview, he said we might ask Chief Harvey about the possibility of a rock group playing on the green this summer. We could plan a talk-in about the different issues that teens are concerned about.

The next article will hopefully be by Chief Harvey of the West Haven Police Department.

J.M.

Welfare Workers Join Union

by Jim Gaito

Recently, the general membership of the Connecticut Union of Welfare Employees, representing approximately 250 workers within the State Welfare Department, voted to affiliate with the Service Employees International Union AFL-CIO.

SEIU represents over 400,000 workers in many different service related jobs. The International Union now has welfare worker union affiliates in Massachusetts, Rhode Island, California and Connecticut. It is giving CUWE the money it needs to make the union a viable instrument for change in the Welfare Department.

C.U.W.E., formerly known as the Organization of State Social Workers, has been in existence for almost four years. It has not only tried to get better working conditions and higher wages for its members, but it has also helped fight to make a better welfare system.

It fought to include representatives of welfare clients' groups on the advisory boards of district welfare offices. It has argued for raising the welfare budget, especially in the area of special needs such as clothing. It has strongly opposed Omnibus Welfare Bill PA 730 which badly hurt people on welfare. It abolished the cost of living commission, stringently limited incentive earnings, and prohibited welfare aid to a family with an unemployed parent.

Workers Grievances

All workers in the agency are beset by the problems of high caseloads, spiraling paperwork demands, a huge employee turnover rate, obsolete administrative practices and the resulting inability to deliver adequate services to the community. Administrators, super conscious of their status and wishing to preserve it, fearfully oppose most needed changes.

Caseworkers are the lowest paid college graduates in state service; the wage scale for clerks is extremely low. The state personnal system offers absolutely no protection for workers in terms of either job security or in the enforcement of decent working conditions.

Connecticut has no laws which would allow state employees the right to collective bargaining. Clients are completely at the mercy of repressive welfare laws and the often arbitrary implementation of programs.

Workers are frustrated at every turn by the entrenched bureaucracy. They identify strongly with the poor, yet their jobs are divorced from the real issues. As is common in the American tradition of "liberalism" the Welfare Department seeks to channel the energy of activists—both worker and client—into controlled avenues where they can participate yet are not allowed any real decision making power.

Union Hopes

In this pervasive atmosphere of gloom, a union is the only hope for department employees. Through unionism perhaps an alliance between clients and workers can be built to improve the welfare system.

Affiliation with SEIU allows the union the opportunity to build upon its small membership base. Through the statewide AFL-CIO central Labor Council welfare employees may get some voice in the determination of social and labor legislation.

Free the Air Fair

by Mary Wieland

The Fair Haven Betterment Association will host a Free the Air Fair June 28 on Poplar Street between Grand Avenue and Woolsey Street. The fair will include a block dance with three bands and a huge petition wall for people to sign.

The fair is the first step in a more long range and aggressive attack against community polluters on the part of FHBA.

The Association is attempting to make corporations that are creating a dangerous environment accept their responsibility to the people of Fair Haven.

Petition Wall

Activities at the fair will combine fun with the serious issue of pollution.

An eight-foot petition wall listing demands on the United Illuminating Company, a notorious polluter in Fair Haven, will be the focal point of the fair. Fair Haven residents present will be able to sign their names on the "wall." The wall will be presented to the president of UI at a later date.

Other activities include games, information booths, displays, block dancing, refreshments and free whiffs of imported fresh air.

In many of the activities FHBA hopes to point out the differences between the environments of the people who live near corporations and the environment of the people who live off corporations.

The fair will be from 4:00 P.M. to 9:00 P.M. Admission is free.

Panther Judge...

Continued from page 1.

87-year-old George Crawford kept "them" in the churches and "their own Masonic Lodge." Nowadays, the judge thinks, black people are all "slobs that come up off the farm" and "are not interested in anything except maybe finding a job and existing."

We all know people who think like Harold Mulvey. The difference is that Mulvey's a judge, sworn to uphold the law. Maybe Judge Mulvey doesn't remember the days when every factory had signs on it saying, "No Irish need apply."

Fair Trial Impossible

Court sources consider Mulvey to be an average Connecticut judge. He came up through the ranks of the Lee machine in New Haven. He ran for and lost a number of political campaigns for offices like alderman and state representative, and then Lee persuaded Governor Dempsey to appoint Mulvey to fill a vacancy in the Attorney-General's office. From there Dempsey moved him onto the Superior Court. He's a judge now, $30,000 a year.

Experienced trial lawyers will tell you that getting a fair judge is the biggest single factor in getting a fair trial.

The following excerpts from a confidential interview with Judge Harold Mulvey were made public by the person conducting the interview. The reason given was the interviewer's belief that Black Panther Party National Chairman Bobby Seale has been framed. Parts of the interview were published in the May 31, 1970 issue of **The Black Panther,** *page 28.*

Respondent: Harold Mulvey
Position: State Attorney General
Date January 21, 1966, 4:00 P.M.

17Y. What are some of the more active nationality and ethnic groups here in New Haven?

Negroes–(there is) no real leader among Negroes. All vying for a piece of the cake. Their leadership is poor.

21. What kinds of problems come to mind when you think of the New Haven schools?

I think we have a pretty good set of teachers, I think we have a good physical plant. The only problem that is sticking out now is what to do with these Negroes.

30. In your opinion, are most New Haven Negroes as concerned with the schools as with other conditions in New Haven?

Who knows? All you need is one loudmouth–I suppose all parents are concerned with the education of their children and Negro parents are no different. By (the) same token, Negroes from (the) Carolinas (are) not interested in anything except maybe finding (a) job and existing–it's going to take a long while.

31. Who in your opinion are the individuals– either White or Negro--who have the most influence with New Haven Negroes?

George W. Crawford.

(He) is an outstanding Negro man of a different era. He's now 87. He was highly respected. All the Negroes of his era are fine people. They were all church-going people, (had their) own Masonic lodge. Since WW II (an) entirely different group–no respect for anyone–not even themselves. Dr. Smith and Dr. Tipson (were) of (the) same era. So now there are some new leaders. I suppose there's a political leader. What's his name? He's the sheriff. He thinks he's the political boss up there. He's the boss for all these slobs that come up off the farm. Anyone who drives a Cadillac has influence. Churches (are) all vying. Bishop Brewer has a new beautiful church. New ones, you know.

37. Would you object to your child attending a school in which there were more than fifty percent Negroes in class?

It would depend upon where it was. A little Negro girl sits next to (my daughter). I don't object as long as they behave themselves.

Is This Progress?

Virginia Blaisdell

Virginia Blaisdell

DOWNTOWN REDEVELOPMENT: You may not recognize this. It's the sometime to be New Haven Coliseum (right), that the Board of Alderman told the people would cost the taxpayers no more than $19.5 million. Construction plans were much delayed due to confusion in the bidding process and a change in the actual plans since the original bids came in too high. Nearby State Street (above) was once a friendly shopping area that catered to local residents and other New Haveners who liked the casual pace of outdoor market shopping. The street is soon to be replaced by high-speed traffic to be funneled into a high-priced, half-mile parking garage. Below the garage will be high-priced, high-powered shops.

East Haven Squeeze:

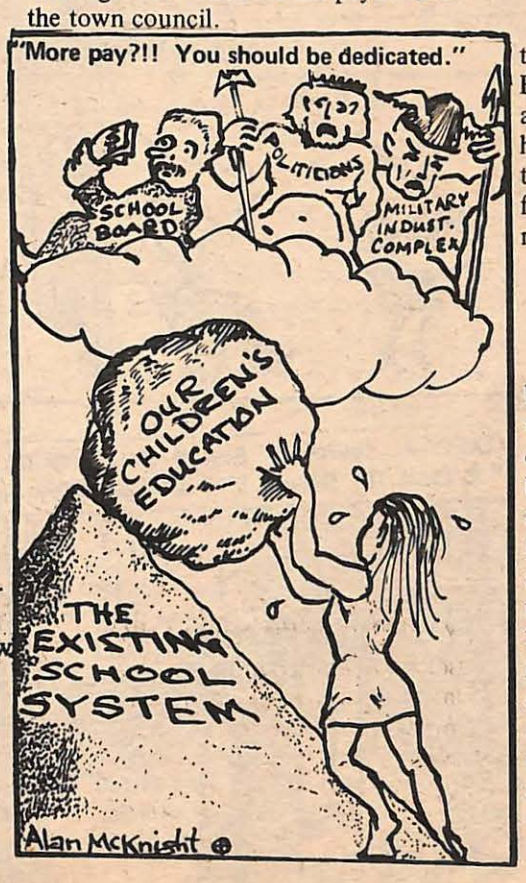
Teachers Victims of Tax Crisis

by Betsy Champa

As a teacher in East Haven I am heavily involved in that town's current money crisis. I would like to suggest that there is a way of looking at the traditional relationship between taxes and teachers' salaries, other than the usual higher salaries-higher property taxes bind.

The town of East Haven will not be able to meet its $7.27 million budget for the fiscal year 1971 due to mismanagement in the past and a debt of $2.2 which is due for payment this year. Taxes may rise from the present 57.7 mills to as high as 104 mills to meet the crisis.

The schools represent the biggest slice of the tax pie , about $4.6 million. For that reason, the educational budget, and more particularly the teachers' salaries, has become the scapegoat in the battle that rages between irate tax payers and the town council.



Teachers are Scapegoated

It can be assumed that some further cuts will be made in the school budget. At present the Board of Education is trying to get the teachers to accept the brunt of these cuts by offering only a 1.5% pay hike. The scandal of this can be seen in the fact that the cost of living will rise 6-8% in the next year, so that the 1.5% actually represents a cut. The East Haven Education Association (EHEA) is seeking a 12% hike (a real hike of 4%) while rumor has it that the board, even now, would accept 8%.

The Board would also like the teachers to accept a punitive no-strike clause according to which individual teachers could be fired for going on strike. This was offered as a rider to a wage rise earlier this spring. Thus far EHEA president Joe Riccio has upheld the right of his group not to submit to such a punitive arrangement by refusing this piece of bait.

At the time of this writing, negotiations between the EHEA and the Board of Education are deadlocked. They are in the process of arbitration. I only hope that the arbitrators remember that the teachers are in no way responsible for the town's money crisis and should not be made to pay for it.

Where to Cut and Where Not to Cut

Certain cuts in the school budget should be investigated as alternatives to denying teachers their right to a decent standard of living. Increases in salaries and insurance benefits for 286 teachers are sought by the EHEA. Of these 286 teachers, 47% fall in the lower half of the pay bracket, so that this group would suffer hardship under any pay cut. On the other hand, 26 administrators and directors would receive increased insurance benefits with salary increases up to $3,000. The lowest salary for an administrator is comparable to the highest salary for a teacher, and six directors including the superintendant would be earning $20,000 to $27,800 apiece if their rises in pay are approved.

I do not mean to imply that funds for substitute teachers should be cut. This would mean further hardship in terms of a pay cut and/or limitation on the number of available substitute days. The latter could mean that teachers would be asked to take all or part of an absent teacher's class, to the disruption and confusion of all children involved.

A cut in supplies for teachers could not be tolerated. My school does not have a movie projector, and the record players and filmstrip projector are in poor repair. This year I did not have nearly enough pencils or erasers, nor did I have enough paper for my second-grade classroom for arithmetic, coloring, or penmanship practice. Although I did get a fairly decent supply of colored paper and paste for art, I do not have any good paint that I did not buy myself. In order to have a reasonably creative art program that sees beyond paper and paste I must spend $2.00 to $5.00 per week for colored tissue, yarn, cardboard, cotton, glitter, and other touches that make art work really exciting.

A Way Out of the Mess

This is an awful mess. The people of East Haven are primarily workers and are not wealthy enough to easily absorb the costs of the past few years of mismanagement. They have no industrial tax base to do this for them. Teachers, who are also workers, cannot afford what amounts to a pay cut in times of inflation. Certainly children should not be asked to do without supplies. This is the time for all the workers of East Haven--taxpayers and teachers alike--to get together and demand a non-punitive solution.

One way might be a move toward a more equitable tax system whereby taxes are paid to the state on the basis of wealth and redistributed to local communities on the basis of need. Funds could be administered at the local level as they are now. Unfortunately, such a revision of our tax system cannot come soon enough to help East Haven this year.

Editorial - Pollution Who Needs It?

Understanding pollution is more than just listening to statistics. We don't have to be told how many tons of garbage are dumped into our waters, or how many tons of sulfur dioxide are put into the air, or how many rats and roaches live in our urban tenements. All we have to do is look around and smell.

Big business says that pollution and waste are necessary, that they are part of the price we have to pay for advanced technology and a high standard of living.

Waste is okay for big business. They need ever-increasing production to make the most money, and they don't care if what they make is really useful or not. It also is not important to them if they ruin the environment in the process of making profit.

United Illuminating Co. (UI) and the automobile are two forces worth considering. UI already pours 29 tons of sulfur dioxide into New Haven's air every day. They are planning another power station within the next ten years. This station will increase UI's pollution. In order to drum up business for their proposed expansion, UI advertises to promote more usage of electrical power.

Automobiles contribute 60% of New Haven's air pollution. Yet automobile production and oil production are being continually increased by America's largest corporations. New Haven's redevelopment program goes along with the big corporations by building more highways and parking garages instead of building a well-planned system of public transporation.

There has been a lot of talk by the Nixon administration about cleaning up pollution. Yet national resource programs and consumer protection are really downgraded more each year by the government. The government subsidizes highway-building, gives tax breaks to oil companies, and spends the biggest portion of the budget on wasteful and destructive military spending.

Everyone can see that our economy is based on waste. American corporations spend $50 billion a year on advertising products we don't need. *In this way their owners get the most profits and produce the* most unnecessary and short-lived goods.

We must consider how much wasteful production and pollution cost us in the long run. We need better housing and public transportation more than an anti-ballistic missile system and new-model cars.

How can we get what we really need and eliminate pollution? The Environmental Offensive, a New Haven group, has some ideas worth considering. They demanded that UI stop all advertising of electricity and cease payments of dividends to stockholders. The money saved this way would be used to produce cheaper electricity without pollution. They also demanded that any plans of UI for expansion, rate changes, etc., be put up to referendum to the people they supposedly serve. Such referendums might be a step in making UI a real public utility. Similar demands should be made of all U.S. corporations, demands not only to stop pollution but also to stop wasting our labor by producing unnecessary commodities.

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MODERN TIMES is a non-profit, volunteer labor organization.

MODERN TIMES is a paper to tell the story of and by the people of New Haven. We don't get that kind of news in commercial papers run for profit. There is no place else where the work and play of people who aren't rich is considered important enough to write about. There is no place else in New Haven where the problems of working women and men are told by them instead of by their bosses. There is no place else where the hunger, bad housing and education, lack of health care and police harassment that people live with is told by them.

We live in the richest country in the world. But only a few people get to use most of this wealth for themselves. We must all work together to claim the wealth we all helped to create. Then there would be no need to strike for a few more crumbs, waste our resources and labor on rockets and bombs, or waste the lives of our young men in wars like Vietnam. We would produce what we need not what is profitable.

The American Independent Movement (AIM) has been working since 1966 to get people together against the rich, powerful few who run New Haven and the whole country. We want everyone to have good housing, good education, day care centers, recreation areas, decent health care and decent jobs.

STAFF: Joelle Dominski, Peter O'Connell, David Adams, John Mendeloff, Rick Wolff, Florie Ricciuti, John Moulder, Liz Henderson, Matt Borenstein, Art Fleischner, Neal Beck, Alan McKnight, Virginia Blaisdell, Alan Kay, Cathy Forman, Diane Eggleston, Susan Schacher, Joan Dimow, Dick Wieland, Lew Haberly, Joan Vermeulen, Debbie Anderson, Renee Poirier, Mary Ellen Spellman, Betsy Champa, Lillian Dimow, June Taylor, Phyllis Holman, Harry Henderson, Steve Ellner, Paula White, Mike Sand, Nick Heyer

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Money Talks

IRS Statistics Show Big Income Inequity

by Rick Wolff

Who makes how much money in the greater New Haven area? The latest reports from the Internal Revenue Service (IRS), based on income tax returns for 1967, tell the story.

The statistics cover all income tax forms that were filed by taxpayers in New Haven, East Haven, West Haven, Bethany, Orange, Woodbridge, Branford, North Branford, North Haven, Hamden and Guilford. These towns have a population of about 312,000. Yale economics professor Richard Weisskopf prepared a summary of the statistics which serves as the basis for this article.

There is some great inequality of income in the greater New Haven area. The richest class of taxpayers have incomes over *100 times* the income of the poorest.

The Internal Revenue Service (IRS) divides taxpayers into 14 income classes. The richest class in the greater New Haven area has an average yearly income per person of $146,000. That means that the typical family of four in this income class would get about $575,000 per year. There are 129 people in this group in the New Haven area.

The poorest class of taxpayers in our area make a yearly average income of *$1008 per person. A typical family of four in this class would have a yearly in*come of $4032. There are nearly 36,000 people in this income class in greater New Haven.

In fact, there are many more of the poorest income-receivers—the people who do not file any income-tax forms because they earn only occasional income or because they receive welfare payments. However, the IRS reports do not cover the number of people in this situation.

Government statistics show that, in areas like greater New Haven, a moderate standard of living for a family of four requires at least $11,000. The Internal Revenue Service figures show that at least one third of the people in greater New Haven receive incomes less than enough for a moderate standard of living.

The IRS includes Bethany, Woodbridge, Orange, North Branford and Guilford in the statistics. There are sizable numbers of rich people in these towns. If we could look at New Haven city statistics alone, we would likely find that the proportion of people living below a moderate standard of living is much larger than the one third.

There are relatively few people whose family income is very high. Of all average families, only one out of every eight can make more than $20,000 a year.

Roughly half of the families in the greater New Haven area earn between $12,000 and $20,000. Yet a family of four, even in the income bracket around $15,000, usually includes two people working full-time. It means a house with mortgage, huge expenses connected with cars and travel to work and shop, college expenses for children, high insurance premiums, and high taxes. Such families can rarely save and are often in debt.

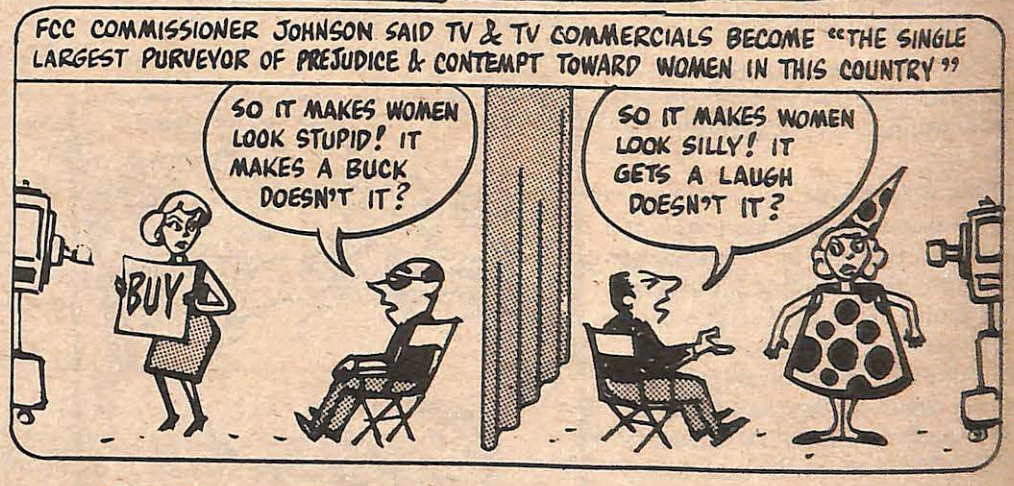
The figures prove again that the vast majority shares at least one thing in common. They must sell their ability to work in order to live. Only the very rich minority—five to ten per cent of the people—can realistically save money and even begin to earn income from investments (money from other people's work) rather than from their own labor.

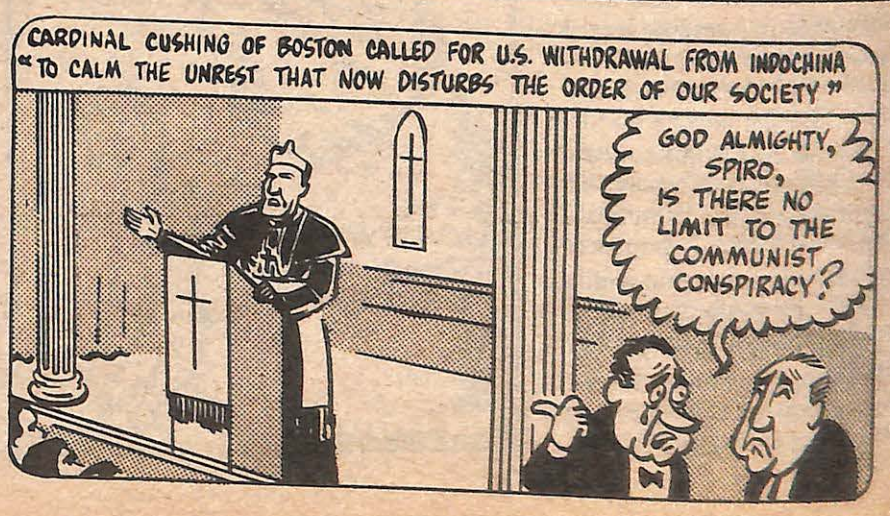
In future *Money Talks* columns, we will try to present other aspects of the income story of New Haven.

IRS Income Classes	Average Yearly Income for Family of Four	Percentage of all Area People Included	Percentage of all Area Income Received
1-5	$11,360 or less	39.0	22.3
6-9	$11,600-15,600	49.1	50.0
10-14	$20,200 or more	11.9	27.7

IS THIS THE WAY IT WAS?

by BILL ANDREWS


FCC COMMISSIONER JOHNSON SAID TV & TV COMMERCIALS BECOME "THE SINGLE LARGEST PURVEYOR OF PREJUDICE & CONTEMPT TOWARD WOMEN IN THIS COUNTRY"
SO IT MAKES WOMEN LOOK STUPID! IT MAKES A BUCK DOESN'T IT?
BUY
SO IT MAKES WOMEN LOOK SILLY! IT GETS A LAUGH DOESN'T IT?


CARDINAL CUSHING OF BOSTON CALLED FOR U.S. WITHDRAWAL FROM INDOCHINA "TO CALM THE UNREST THAT NOW DISTURBS THE ORDER OF OUR SOCIETY"
GOD ALMIGHTY, SPIRO, IS THERE NO LIMIT TO THE COMMUNIST CONSPIRACY?

".....and let them have dominion over all the earth."

by Lou Relin

Masters of all we survey,
All hail the American way!
O say, can you see
Our bird proud and free
A-droop on the moribund bay.

Soil goes sterile, pastures bare
Beneath the fetid, toxic air,
Noblesse oblige and laissez-faire.

What's the use of getting cross?
It's merely a matter of profit and loss:
Displacing foliage for cement,
Despoiling seas with effluent,
And dessicating pond and plain–
Someone's loss is another's gain.

Truncating trees that never mend–
Who'd begrudge the dividend?
Putrifying Erie Lake–
There must be value in the take.

And if propellants to the moon
Pollute the marshlands of the loon–
Progress calls the fiddler's tune.

Man has special brains, he's clever.
Of all live things, it's manifest,
He is supreme; he is the best–
Earth's bounties will be his forever:
New machines will soon unfold,
New synthetics will be sold
To purge the poisons and the stink.
Fearlessly he walks the brink–
Spoils go only to the bold.

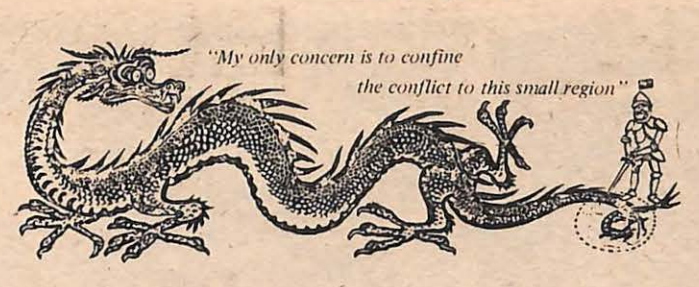
(Despite the human master-plan,
Nature won't be slave to man.
Ravished by his mindless lust,
She summons demons from the dust
Who do their mischief gleefully–
Pelting him with his debris.)

While missiles pock the leaden sky,
Writhing herrenfolk must lie
Gasping
on the barren ground
Grasping
for a shriveled sapling,
Grappling
with foe–friends all around;
They vie
for lebensraum–or space to die.

Each species passing from the scene
Has left its habitat more green.
What's man's bequest (when he is not),
But tons of affluential rot.
If microbe, ant or snail survive,
Perhaps the planet will revive.

Must all of humanity's hopes and dreams
Be sered by foul sulphuric steams
And drowned in fecal-cluttered streams?

Is man the creature gods gave birth
To have dominion of the earth?



Two Conferences

by David Tobis

This regular column will try to show what the American government and corporations have been doing in the rest of the world and what effects these actions have on the American people. It will no longer be entitled Spread Eagle *since this title phrase can have an offensive meaning.*

In the past few weeks, two important international conferences took place. One was organized by the International Capitalist Conspiracy. The other was organized by the International Communist Conspiracy.

The Jakarta Conference in Indonesia, organized at the urging of the United States Government, was an 11-nation meeting of Asian and Pacific powers. The conference was designed as a way for the United States and the Lon Nol regime in Cambodia to get concrete assistance to turn back communist invaders from Vietnam. The conference failed to produce the aid the U.S. and Cambodia governments wanted. The disunity at the meeting, based on opposition to the United States policies, went deep enough to prevent the conference from distinguishing between those who supposedly invaded Cambodia to make war against her and those who did so to make war against the invaders.

For a conference of military "allies" and political supporters of U.S. policies to make no distinction between the U.S. forces and the Vietnamese forces in Cambodia indicates the increasing problems for the United States government in its attempt to control Southeast Asia.

The United States is gradually alienating itself from the rest of the world. The International Capitalist Conspiracy is becoming less and less able to conspire effectively.

Ironically, most Western journalists reported that the only positive result which came out of the conference was the resumption of diplomatic relations between those two world giants of justice, South Korea and Cambodia.

Summit Conference

Two weeks before the Jakarta conference, somewhere in the dark frontier region of Laos, Vietnam and China, some leaders of the International Communist Conspiracy met. At this Summit Conference of Indochinese Peoples were representatives from the revolutionary forces of Laos, Cambodia, North Vietnam and South Vietnam. They issued a statement which clearly reflects their dangerous nature.

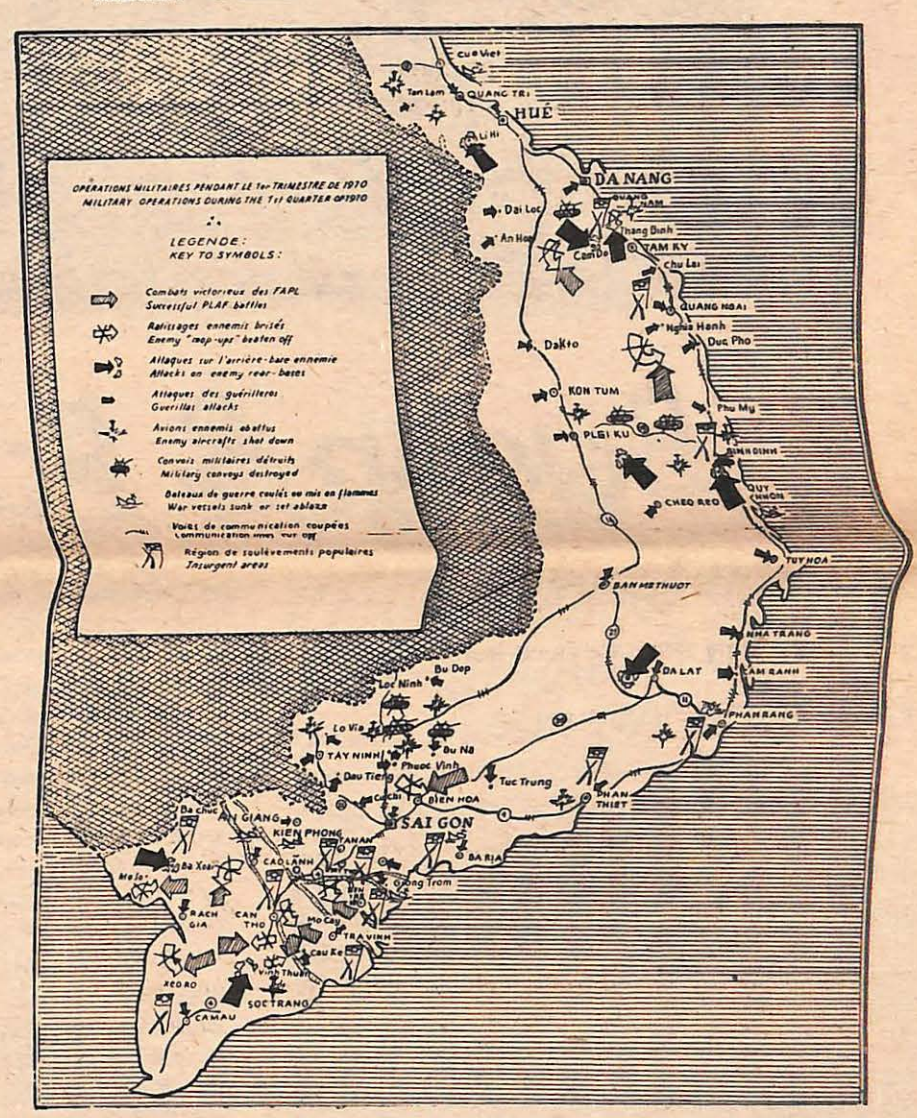
"The Cambodian, Laotian and South Vietnamese parties explicitly affirm their fighting objectives: independence, peace, neutrality, the prohibition of all presence of foreign troops or foreign military bases on their soil, non-participation in any military alliance and the prohibition of the utilization of their territories by any foreign country for aggression against other countries."

The U.S. government's expansion of the war in Indochina has brought the peoples of Cambodia, Laos and Vietnam closer together than ever before.

"Inspired by the principle that the liberation and defense of each country is the affair of its own people, the different parties undertake to do everything possible to render mutual support in accordance with the desire of the interested party and on the basis of mutual respect."

People who see a common enemy and agree to support each other to defend themselves are called "a conspiracy" by that enemy. It is no longer just the Vietnamese people conspiring to liberate themselves from U.S. control. All the peoples of Southeast Asia are beginning to engage in this struggle. It will not be very long before there *will* be a truly worldwide Conspiracy for liberation.

MILITARY OPERATIONS DURING THE 1st QUARTER OF 1970



Write on Right to Strike

Modern Times **offers this section as a forum for expression of viewpoints on various issues. We hope our readers will write us.**

To the Editors:

Congratulations upon production of your desperately needed publication in this journalistically "underprivileged," but not altogether benighted, community.

I am forwarding check in another letter for your **Modern Times.** Good luck! Tell it like it is. No society based on sick informational media can help but be sick.

Please take note of the copy of my letter to the **New Haven Register,** enclosed, under the date of May 21. They have not printed it. I should like to have you regard this letter as now addressed to you and request that you publish it.

Twenty-six years ago the first Memorial Day observance at the Anzio-Nettuno beachhead cemetery was held. As General Mark Clark of the U.S. Fifth Army spoke on that hot afternoon, our unburied dead lay stretched out in lines in tents nearby.

The Nazi and Fascisti were on the run, and we in Italy were damned glad to hear the Soviet Union was beating hell out of the Nazis and Fascists on the eastern front.

I doubt that the local "bugles" that pose as newspapers care to remind the populace of those days. Please publish my letter.

Enclosed letter:

State Senator Edward Marcus is the "fix it" boss who rammed, in true Huey Long fashion, the Dick Lee Pension Bill through the State legislature in its final moments without debate and discussion.

State Senator Edward Marcus is the inert individual who made use of no such legislative dexterity in any effort to get the vote for the 18-year oldsters. He could have!

Let every classroom teacher, union or association remember these things as they reflect upon their co-workers threatened with jail and fines in injunctions!

State Senator Edward Marcus is the tolerant politician of the Establishment. Unlike the legislators in Massachusetts, he passed no legislation to force the U.S. Supreme Court to face its clear duty to define whether this is a legal and Constitutional war. He could have acted in the interests of the young and the dragooned; but he did nothing.

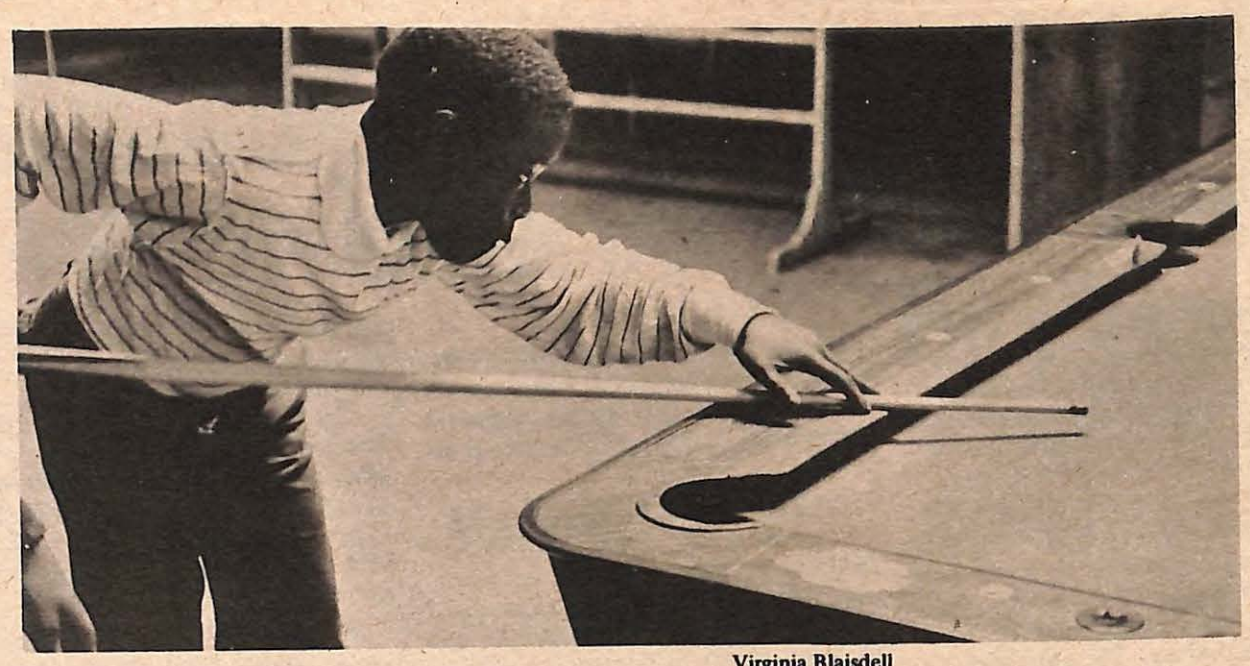
In Europe the right of teachers and of even state employees to strike is commonly recognized and has been, except in Fascist and Nazi and Falangist regimes. Not so in Connecticut! State Senator Edward Marcus is the anemic political leader of the Establishment who maintained on the state statute books the law that prevents both AFL-CIO teacher unions and educational associations from using in education the strike force that their numbers warrant them.

Joseph Duffey, candidate for the U.S. Senate, as a member of the Democratic Party has shown a willingness to buck the tides of the organization, of the Establishment. Joseph Duffey was no part of the Chicago "mis-deal". Joseph Duffey, as U.S. Senator, will do more for the AFL-CIO, and for its affiliated teachers of the classrooms, more for the tortured youth and their families, more for building bridges into the world of the future than any other candidate for U.S. Senate.

As an early member of the AFL-CIO classroom teachers union, as a disabled veteran of foreign service in World War II, as a Connecticut citizen who wants to see our political representatives do the "right" thing for a change rather than the cheaply "smart" thing, I urge readers to give thought to what has been said and support Joseph Duffey.

Sincerely,

Thomas R. Creighton
US Veterans Administration Hospital, West Haven



Virginia Blaisdell

Before and after eating
children play and dance to music from the juke box.

"I come every day
they come and get me."

Bacon & Pancakes: Panthers

"Over 300 people
requested breakfast center
on Legion Avenue."

Nick Heyer

by Liz Henderson

It was a rainy morning when we went over to see the new Black Panther Party Free Breakfast Program for Children at the Legion Center. The staff of four, two women and two men, all under twenty, were preparing the breakfast of pancakes and bacon and setting the tables as we arrived. The coordinator, Steve Long, explained that the Legion Avenue center opened in April. Many of the children fed there used to eat at the other breakfast center in Newhallville, all the way across town. Parents from the Hill area asked the Panther Party to start a breakfast center in their neighborhood. Steve Long said that over three hundred people signed the request for a center on Legion Avenue.

On an average day the Legion Avenue breakfast program serves forty to fifty children. Only twenty children came to eat the gloomy Friday we were there. There were many more the following Monday when we returned for outdoor pictures. The breakfast center opens at 7:30; the children have to be at school at 8:30. The first group of 6 boys, ranging in age from 7 to 11, arrived at a quarter to 8. Most of them sat down and ate quickly, talking quietly together. At 5 minutes after 8, another group of older boys and girls came in and went straight into the next room where a juke box was playing and started dancing. The members of the Black Panther Party seemed to know them all by name. They greeted the children and sent them away from dancing and into the breakfast room. The atmosphere was very relaxed, like older brothers and sisters feeding younger ones. A tall, slim boy of about 12 said "I come every day they come and get me. Sometimes I walk." I asked if he liked it better than at home. "Yes," was his answer, "at home I have to clean up." One little boy of four couldn't manage the pancakes by himself, so a member of the Black Panther Party patiently cut them up into bite sizes for him. Most of the children ate everything on their plates with no complaints. At 8:15 a lone quiet girl came in looking very serious. She waited silently for her serving and ate watching the others help clear the tables by trying to toss their milk cartons into a garbage pail. One older girl wasn't satisfied with the way her bacon was cooked. She handed a piece back to a Black Panther Party member. He looked at her, and without saying a word, popped it into his mouth. She did get a second container of orange juice, though when she asked for it.

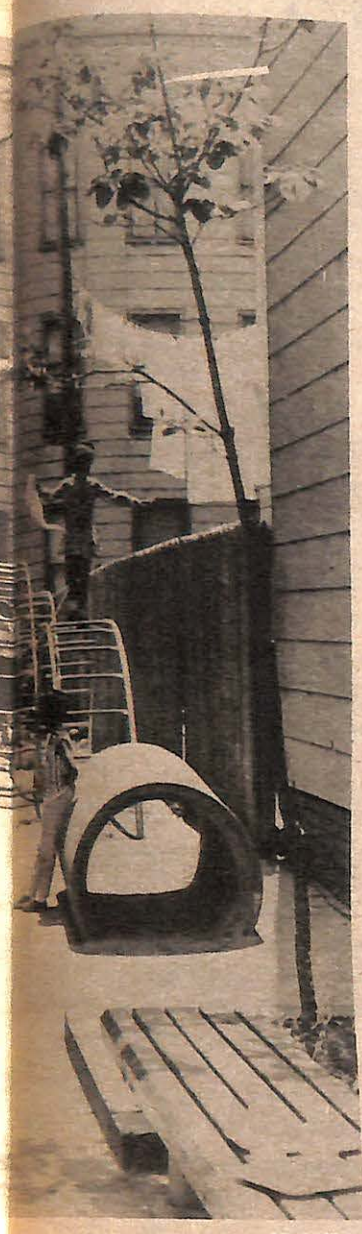
The Black Panther Party buys all the food they serve to the children. In some other cities, merchants contribute food free, but not in New Haven. Steve Long described his experience with Wonder Bread. He went to the New Haven branch on Goffe St. to ask for a contribution of bread for the Memorial Day picnic the Panthers gave at Beaver Pond Park. They refused to contribute to the picnic, so he asked for the breakfast program. They said no to that too, explaining that they never contribute bread. Steve said, "They say they're active in the community. I haven't seen how yet."

The free breakfast program is a service for children who might otherwise go to school hungry and unable to concentrate. Some of the children could eat at home, but eating at the breakfast program is more fun and also relieves their mothers of at least one of the many chores at which most women spend their days.

The Black Panther Party performs services such as the breakfast programs for the community not as charity, but as an example of how people could live if they took power into their own hands. The first thing the Panthers usually do when beginning to organize in a community is to set up a breakfast for children program. They established the first such program in New Haven at the Newhallville Teen Lounge last year.

Because the breakfast programs are as much a political message as a community service, the Panthers come under frequent harassment from established powers. When the Newhallville program was established, New Haven Police

40 - 50 children
come on an average day



Nick Heyer

Virginia Blaisdell

The program relieves mothers

of at least one chore a day

"Eating at the Breakfast Program

is more fun than at home."

Combine Service & Politics

Chief Ahern released a statement to the press that local businessmen "do not in either case have to put up with threats of intimidation," although no charges had been made that the Panthers used extortion to obtain food for the program.

The latest example of police intimidation of the breakfast program came on May 23. Panther Steve Long and another Party member, Johnny Newton, were driving out to Hood's Dairy in East Haven to pick up some milk for the Free Breakfast program. A police car from New Haven followed their car. As they turned off the highway onto Main Street, the police car forced them to pull over. The policeman asked for Newton's registration and license and then called for another police car. Then a police van arrived. The first officer initially charged Newton with switching lanes improperly. Then he arrested Newton for breach of peace. Once Newton was in the van, the policeman returned to Steve Long who was still sitting in the car. Newton called out to Long, "If you want to be treated like a gentleman, act like one." When asked, Long told the policeman his name, but was arrested anyway. The police took the two young men to jail and took away their shoelaces and belts. In the cell, the two began to sing. Police sprayed mace into the cell at them. They quieted down for a while, but then started to sing again. Again the police maced them. After hours in the cell, they were taken to the headquarters of the detective squad where they were allowed to consult with their lawyer for twenty minutes. On their return to their cell, they complained that thehandcuffswere too tight. The policeman escorting them kept pressing on the handcuffs and told them the cuffs weren't tight enough. In the evening they were finally released on $500 bond a piece.

According to Steve Long, his arrest on May 23 was only one incident in a whole series of harassing actions by the police. The day before, his car had been towed. When he went to retrieve it, he claims that he found that someone had been looking in his briefcase. Posters, which had been in the trunk, were torn up and thrown in the back seat. Before the Legion Avenue breakfast program began, police had tried to intimidate children who played around the Panther headquarters on Sylvan Avenue. The children were told that if they kept riding in the Panthers' green truck to go to eat breakfast in Newhallville, someone would get hurt or even killed.

Children come back after school

for classes at the Black Panther Party Liberation School

Nick Heyer

McLucas Trial...

Continued from page 3

The defense attorneys also wanted to have psychologist Dr. James Miller testify on the subject of what such massive pre-trial publicity would do to someone who might be on the jury. But as Miller tried to testify, he was repeatedly interrupted by State's Attorney Markle, who said he didn't see what a psychologist's testimony had to do with anything. Miller was trying to say that when the public is barraged by hundreds of prejudicial stories that refer to the Panthers as "violent," "dangerous," and so on, the public gets such a bad picture, consciously and unconsciously, of the Panthers that it is impossible for them to be impartial jurors. But the judge, who seemed quite skeptical about the whole thing, finally said, "It's too far out for me" and refused to let the psychologist answer key questions.

Not Jury of Peers

Finally the defense attorneys moved in court to have the entire jury array for the county of New Haven dismissed. The array is the group of several thousand potential jurors from which McLucas' specific jury of 12 people will be selected. The motion argued that the method for selecting the jury panel was unconstitutional because it excluded "persons of the defendant's race and economic class " as well as many other groups. The idea here is simple. The United States Constitution supposedly guarantees a person the right to a trial by a jury of his peers, people of a similar background, etc. The defense attorneys were arguing that the method used to select the jurors in Connecticut did just the opposite.

To prove this point, the defense attorneys called to the stand the jury commissioners from each town in New Haven County and also Edward Horowitz, who is in charge of selecting jurors for the whole county.

To get an idea of who gets on juries, you had to hear about specific people who were excluded.

1. A student from Sacred Heart in Bridgeport was excluded, apparently just because he was a student.

2. A woman with young children was excluded just because she had children. She had not asked to be excluded.

3. A man was excluded because he was educated in Russia.

4. A 68 year-old woman was excluded from the jury because of her age (even though older people had served on juries) and "because her signature looks like something might be wrong." It turned out she was black and worked as a maid.

5. One thing potential jurors are asked is: "Are you opposed to the present form of government of the United States?" Depending on how you answered that question, you might be excluded.

6. A man (and thousands of others like him) was excluded because his employer would not make up the pay he would lose while being a juror. Thus working people cannot often serve on juries.

The hearings on the jury system went on for days, but they all added up to one thing: the jury that McLucas will have will not be made up of peers. Rather it will be a jury made up mainly of people who are white, elderly and from smaller towns and people who are financially successful and satisfied with the present form of government in the Unites States. The lawyers protested this situation in their motion, but, given Judge Mulvey's actions in the past, it seemed unlikely he would rule in their favor.

The attorneys for McLucas argued throughout the past weeks that he couldn't get a fair trial because he had been separated from his co-defendants, subjected to massive hostile publicity and would be tried by an unfair jury. But Judge Mulvey, who is 55 years old, white, financially successful and satisfied with his present form of government, decided none of these facts mattered and insisted that the trial of Lonnie McLucas, a young black revolutionary, should begin.

N.H. College Prof Resists Pressure

by William Scholl

The author is one of the most respected and popular teachers at New Haven College. The attempt to deny him a promotion this year led to the first student strike in the history of the college. Mr. Scholl is presently associate professor of philosophy and has taught at the college for six years.

The New Haven daily newspapers carried a story on June 2 about my being prevented from teaching at New Haven College this summer. A whole series of events this semester have led up to this action on the part of the administration.

In February I was actively involved in a campus strike in my capacity as Day Student Council Advisor, as a faculty member and as a human being wanting to improve the community of which I am a part.

One of the strike issues involved the reluctance of the administration to grant my own promotion to Associate Professor and the tenure appointment of another faculty member.

Successful Strike

The strike was successful. Most of the demands were met, but the administration's criticism of me mounted. It was claimed that "there were no legitimate grievances; Scholl engineered the protest for his own purposes." This reminded me of attitudes I had encountered ten years ago in civil rights work I did in the South as an Episcopal minister.

Early in April the student involvement which was replacing apathy and the news that President Peterson would be retiring within a year helped me put together some ideas I had about how colleges could be run. I hoped to be the next president of the college. In a series of position papers, I explained what I thought a college should be. I explained that I did not intend politics as usual. I would not be courting groups and making secret promises. Instead, on the basis of my views, I hoped to gain majority student and faculty support and confront the Board of Governors with that.

Selection Process

Ordinarily, the Board would have made a selection and simply announced it. One of my positions is that a faculty-student cabinet, duly elected, should be the final policy-setting body of the college. All the Board of Governors should do is raise funds.

I kept being asked how I expected this to work. I kept replying that it *should*, and therefore let's see to it that it *does*.

Then came the national strike called for May 2. I was the only faculty member who did not meet classes, although some others met classes and discussed strike issues. Charges were made that I "can't be counted on to meet classes". But Vice-President Hutchinson, who is being supported by faculty cronies for the presidency, tipped his hand when he pointed out to students who protested my being denied summer classes that they weren't going to hire me anyway.

The familiar economic pressure has now joined social and political pressure. An "educational" institution has joined others with which I have worked, church and business, to show that criticism from within is not welcome.

By Big Al

There's a fear afoot in this country It's not something you notice too readily while you're shopping in Peg's or riding up Route 5 toward the Aircraft. But there are a few things that bring it right out in the open. One is being in a group of peopl who are noticeably different from you.

It used to be that you could go bowling with your father's friends or go for a walk with a visiting aunt and uncle, but no more. Clean-shaven people fear people with beards. crew-cuts get up-tight about shoulder-length hair, and ties-and-jackets freeze when they find themselves next to workshirts-and-jeans.

I remember my second grade teacher telling us about how proud we should be to live in the land of the free and the home of the brave. But when I get on my bike and travel this area, looking at things and talking to people, I get scared also. Scared mainly because I used to think I could see that land of the free and home of the brave, but I can't any more. All I can see is people putting up plywood sheets on their windows, name-calling, and blood--lots of blood--in people's eyes.

I went down to New York a few weeks ago to see how the big city was surviving. (I discovered it wasn't doing too well because of the smog--I couldn't see the top of the Empire State Building or the Statue of Liberty.) Going down it was a normal trip: I got stopped by a policeman "for an I. D. Check". That means he had nothing else to do and figured he might as well pass the time bothering a motorcyclist. No violation; just wanted to make sure I hadn't stolen the bike that morning, that I wasn't one of the people on the FBI most-wanted list, and that I didn't have a pound of heroin under my armpit. (Served him right checking for that one.)

Frustration

New York was another thing entirely. There were so many people who were trying to say honestly what was in their hearts, but it all came out as hatred and fear of theother people. I listened to all sorts of people--to hard-hats who called everyone who wouldn't swear undying love for flag and president a "commie faggot", to students calling the workers "fascists". But it sounds to me like what they're both trying to say is that they're frustrated--frustrated like I am when a cop stops me on the road, frustrated like when Avco tells the strikers to come back now or it'll split for the South, frustrated like you are when you discover that the prices at Peg's have gone up again.

The hardhats were frustrated for the same reason that students have for so long been frustrated--because they all share an idea of this country, a memory that we all learned in school from the Declaration of Independence. I tried to read the Declaration the other day. It makes a lot of sense--but it doesn't belong to the world I read about every day on the front page of the **Register**.

The people I've talked to around here--and that means Westville as well as Fair Haven, Prospect Hill as well as The Hill--just don't believe in America anymore. They don't feel that there's anything big out there that cares for them. And so they band together with other people like them, for comfort and self-protection. Hardhats do it; students do it; bikers do it. And each kind hates everyone different from them because there aren't any guarantees any more that people you don't know will think the same way you do about most things. So people hate and people fear. And that scares me.

I've been riding around this area for a long time now, and I've seen how people talk around here. But I just don't know how people are thinking *out there* in the other 49 states. And things are so bad that I just have to find out. So I'm going to get on my bike in a few weeks and I'm going to point it due west.

Henry and I are going to check out as many of the people of America as will talk to us. Maybe we can find out some things.

It's a little scary--we all saw the Peter Fonda movie--but I think it has to be done. If we all sit huddled together in our little groups of friends andnoneof us talks to anyone else, we'll never understand how other people are thinking. But, after all, there's a fear afoot in this country.

We'll keep you posted.

Peter Rose

Demonstration in front of Courthouse in April asks for Panthers to be freed.

Labor News

–Nixon's economic policies continue to eat away the economic security and dignity of working people. National unemployment reached 5% in May; it's higher in most parts of Connectucut.

–The Naugatuck Valley is in the worst shape. Unemployment in Waterbury and Naugatuck is over 7%; in Bristol it is over 9%. Torrington is coming close to 8%. A layoff of 400 people there by General Tire Corporation didn't help matters.

–In New Haven 250 clothing workers were placed on part time schedules. One way to see the problem here is to look at the "help wanted" section of the **Register**. Six months ago there were three or four pages of jobs; now there are less than two pages. And you better hurry if you want them.

–The State Labor Council is calling for a special session of the state legislature to consider an increase in unemployment compensation benefits. The average weekly unemployment compensation payment in 1969 was only 53%.

–Members of the Federation of Utility Employees voted 466 to 243 to approve a new contract with United Illuminating. The two-year contract will raise wages an average of 65 cents, improve pensions and vacations, and provide company-paid CMS Century Plan coverage in the second year.

–*Contract negotiations between the New Haven Federation of Teachers and the* Board of Education were broken off on June 3 after three months of negotiations. The present contract expires on June 30.

The Federation was *willing* to continue the talks, but its negotiators were told by the Board that the Board's latest offer is "final". The major issues in dispute include: salary, grievance procedures, working conditions, length of contract, and the Federation's proposals for educationally beneficial programs, involving reduced class size, added use of specialist and paraprofessional personnel, and a More Effective Schools Program.

Reforms in Health Care

Hill Center Tries Preventive Medicine

by Diane Eggleston

This article is the third in a series.

The previous article in this series dealt with the establishing of the Hill Health Center as one partial attempt toward providing a new kind of health care, health care based in a community and trying to be responsive to that community's health needs. Residents of the Hill neighborhood have, from the planning stages, been directly involved in policy decisions of the Hill Health Center, even though, unfortunately, control is still in the hands of Yale University.

In spite of the fact that the federal government has now provided some financial support toward the effort to reform health, the lack of a national commitment to health care as a right for everyone and the strong pressures from established health forces (the American Medical Association and private health insurance companies) have limited the number of neighborhood centers available. Also, their services have been restricted to selected groups of people.

Health care in the United States is geared to patching us up when we are sick, but not at all to keeping us healthy and paying attention to factors that contribute to our rather poor state of health now (housing, jobs, education, diet). Is the Hill Health Center any different? How does the Center, located at 428 Columbus Avenue, serve the people of the Hill neighborhood?

One Family's Story

Let's look at the case of a family living in the Hill in which one child suddenly breaks out in a rash. The rash looks like an allergic reaction, but there is no way to tell what might be the cause of it or what can be done about it.

In asking around the mother hears that she can seek help at the Hill Health Center. Since one of her neighbors found that the people at the Center treated her family with concern and consideration, the Center sounds like a better possibility than either the emergency room at the hospital or the prospect of hunting around for a private doctor.

When the woman calls the Center, she is surprised to hear the receptionist say: "You can bring your child in this afternoon. A doctor will be able to look at her anytime before five o'clock." After saying that it might be impossible for her to find a ride, the woman learns that she can get a ride to and from the Center. It reassures her to know that it is actually possible to see a doctor the same day and that she will not have to walk the mile to the Center with her three children. Instead, a driver from the Health Center brings them there.

After the woman has an interview with the receptionist, a nurse asks the woman about her child's condition. The nurse then takes the girl to see the doctor. Relieved to know that this care is free, the mother also finds herself being treated with respect.

She is struck by the atmosphere. For the first time, she has come across medical professionals who approach her and her children as if they are not strangers, who are concerned and seem to know what to do. After seeing that there is a dentist's office, she asks if it might be possible for one of her children to see the dentist. The woman is told: "We would like to send one of our community health workers to your home in order to register your entire family at the Center. Then we can find out what all of your children need."

Health Teams

A short time later the community health worker comes to see the family. It is good to see a neighborhood person whom they recognize. They learn that many people in the Hill are being trained at the Center to work in their own community. The family also finds out that one of the Center's health teams will become their regular source of personal health care.

This team will include a children's doctor, at least one nurse, several community health workers, a dentist and a dental assistant, a child psychiatrist and a social worker. This team will meet regularly to discuss what they know about the family, what needs to be done and to see to it that the family receives the help it needs. A nutritionist can also be called in to assist the family with any problems of inadequate diet. Through these teams, the Hill Health Center hopes to provide something like personalized, continuing health care.

The health worker who visits the family wants to know the past history of all the children along with the family's present concerns. The family has a chance to set the priorities for their own health care. Among their problems is the fact that the older child needs to see a dentist and that one of the younger children is having serious difficulty playing with his friends and getting up for school. It seems important that he see a child psychiatrist.

Together the family and the health worker decide that all of the children should have physical examinations and that the community worker should come back soon to help the family with the difficulties they are having in getting their landlord to replaster their apartment

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Cockroach Epidemic Hits City

by Tony Dominski

Cockroaches are no strangers to the substandard overcrowded housing in New Haven. By spring of 1968, 87% of the city's low income housing units had serious cockroach infestation.

New Haven's cockroach epidemic encouraged the State Department of Community Affairs to fund a one-year $160,000 demonstration program for vermin control. The program, which started several months ago, is administered by Mr. Albert Rogers in cooperation with the New Haven Health Department.

One of the major problems Mr. Rogers has faced is the hostility of community people who, because they have had their needs neglected for years by the city, look on any city official with suspicion. Fortunately Rogers, who has his office in a public housing project on Ashmun Street, has lived with neighborhood people all his life and is much more sensitive to the people's needs than, for example, officials in the redevelopment agency, which has moved people out of their homes without finding them another place to live.

Heaven for Cockroaches

When people are packed together like sardines it's just heaven for the cockroaches. When a cockroach family gets into one apartment it can quickly multiply and migrate throughout the entire building. The closer the apartments are to each other the faster the cockroaches can spread.

Slum lords like Morris Sachs who neglect to repair cracks in floors and ceilings make things easier for the cockroaches. The cracks become cockroach highways which give easy access to the whole building.

Poor sanitation aggravates the problem. Infrequent garbage collections and piles of trash provide food and places for the roaches to hide.

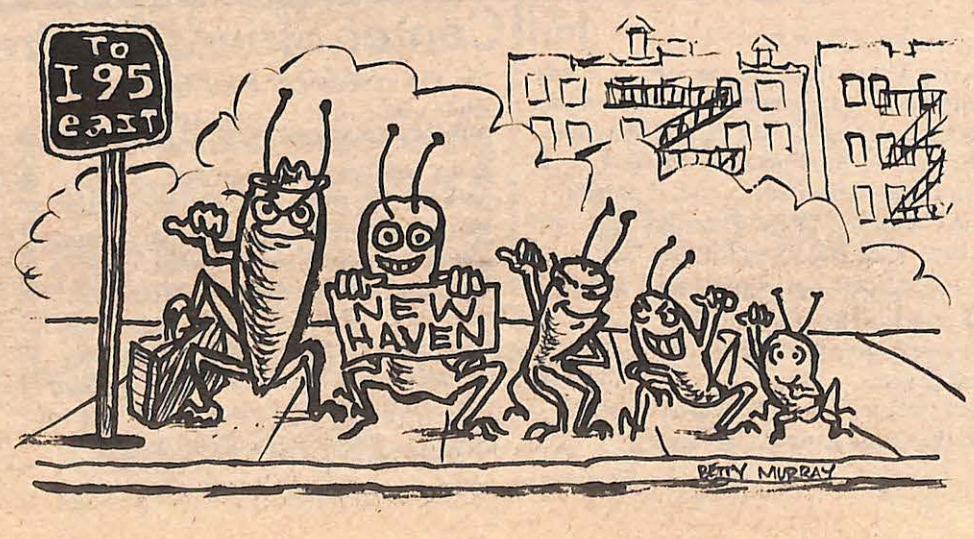
Cockroaches are carriers of diseases such as polio, encephalitis and food poisoning. They also damage clothing and book bindings.

Education and Action

One of the main emphases of the vermin control program is in education. Director Rogers has provided films and other educational material to fifth and sixth graders in the city schools. The purpose of these materials is to acquaint children with the causes of cockroach infestation and their effects on health and to outline potential cures. A program such as this one fills a serious gap in the New Haven school system, which has no regular health curriculum.

The action program concentrates on 2 100 units of public housing, even though other parts of the city are also heavily infested with cockroaches. Before extermination and inspection procedures begin, a health aide visits people to inform them about the purposes and procedures of cockroach control. So far the program has been very successful and the incidence of infestation has dropped dramatically.

Within a year the state funding will stop, but Mr. Rogers is hopeful that the techniques and experience of the current program will be applied by the Social Service Division of the New Haven Housing Authority. Yet the housing authority has not in the past been outstanding in its contributions to community welfare so it appears that the next year may be another good year for cockroaches.



Venceremos: From New Haven to Cuba

by Rika Alper

The following is a personal account of canecutting with the Venceremos Brigade.

On a cold day in early February, 19 people from the New Haven area gathered at the Trailways bus station for the first leg of our long trip to Cuba– first north to Canada, where a Cuban boat picked us up for the trip to Havana, then to the camp in the countryside where we cut cane for six weeks, then a two-week tour around the island, and, finally, a return to New Haven.

The 19 of us left New Haven to join the 687-member Venceremos Brigade. "Venceremos" means "we will win!" in Spanish. The Brigade was made up of people from all over the United States. About half of the New Haven contingent was made up of students who were taking time off from Albertus Magnus, Quinnipiac, Yale and other area schools to go to Cuba. The rest were working people, many of whom, like the students, had some experience trying to create social and political change in the United States.

We went to Cuba for many different reasons. First of all, we were curious to learn about that controversial country and had felt frustrated for a long time by the difficulty of getting information about Cuba here. We wanted to experience daily life and work in a revolutionary country where the people and their government were engaged in the creation of a new political, economic, and social system. And we were looking forward to getting to know Cuban people on an individual basis. We wanted to learn through them what it was like to grow up, go to school, and work in a socialist country.

Historic Harvest

Besides being curious about the facts of Cuban life, we also wanted to take part actively in the major event taking place in Cuba this year, the record harvest of 10 million tons of sugar cane. The whole nation is participating in this harvest. In Cuba, 1970 is known as the Year of the Ten Million Tons.

All that sugar is significant because, after it has been produced and sold, Cuba will be much further along the road to economic development that she is today. The money received by the Cuban government for the sale of the sugar will be used to buy factories, machines, building materials, medicines, and other important items as well as to raise the standard of living of the population as a whole. (For example, all rents will be abolished in Cuba at the end of this harvest.)

We, Americans of the Venceremos Brigade, cut cane for six weeks in order to aid that harvest in a concrete way. We also wanted to express our feelings of support and international friendship with the Cuban people. We felt expecially strongly about contributing our labor to Cuba's economic growth in order to made up in a small way for the damage big U.S. sugar and fruit corporations caused to the Cuban people before the revolution by colonizing them and exploiting them without giving them anything valuable in return.

North American Macheteros

Our life as macheteros– canecutters– was very similar in most ways to the lives of the Cubans working in the harvest. We worked from 6:30 AM till 6:30 PM five days a week (plus a half day on Saturday). We had a three-hour break for lunch and rest at midday. The work was hard and left us with barely enough energy in the evening to keep our eyes open for the films, seminars, and other cultural programs available for workers almost every night.

Our experience as canecutters was exciting because it taught us something about what work is like in socialist Cuba. In Cuba work is not done for individual material gain , as it is in the United States but for moral and ideological reasons. This situation is especially true of canecutting, which is done almost solely by volunteer workers, who take two or three months off from their regular jobs to go to the country and cut cane. Like them, we of the Venceremos Brigade were not *paid money for our work. We received food, lodging, clothes, entertainment,* travel to and from Cuba, and a two-week tour of Cuba, as the guests of the Cuban people Like the Cubans taking part in the sugar harvest, we were working because we deeply wanted to and because we knew that our work was contributing to the common good of the Cuban people as a whole.

Becoming Stronger

We came back to New Haven feeling stronger and more optimistic in a lot of ways. We had tested our bodies, our willpower, and our discipline against the cane for six weeks. We had travelled around the island for two weeks seeing the fruits of the revolution– houses, hospitals, schools, childcare centers, roads, factories– all built in the last 11 years. We also saw the many jobs that still need to be done in Cuba. It was clear to all of us that when people get together to work for things that all of them want, their power is fantastic. Coming home, we felt that power in our bodies and our hearts It gave us the strength to continue *trying to make things better in our own home country.*

Country Sounds

by Luke the Drifter

If you like country music in an informal, outdoor, festival setting, then don't miss the annual Canaan Valley Festival on Sunday, June 14. There's music all day, from the time people arrive until the time they leave. No admission, just a small parking fee. Food and drink are sold or bring your own. If you play an instrument bring that. It's held at the Canaan Valley Sporting Club in Canaan, Connecticut– follow the signs from Route 44 just east of the junction with Route 7. (If you can't make it this time, it will happen again on August 16 and maybe in September.)

. . . .

Another event for Country fans is Tommy Cash and his show at the Hamden High School Stadium, Friday, June 19, at 8:30 p.m. Tickets $5.50, $4.40, and $3.30, available from WCDQ.

Tommy is not his brother Johnny, but he's still worth having.

. . . .

New Haven area record buyers who have trouble finding the country sounds they want should check out the Belmont Record Shop at 163 Washington Street, Hartford. They have enough country records to drive addicts wild, from current hits to old-time, plus a good selection of jazz, rock, and folk. The proprietor knows his business, and if you want an instrument to make music with or a sound system to listen to it on, he carries those too.

Liberation School Lists Courses

by Renee Poirier

During the National Student Strike, campus territory was considered liberated space to be opened up to all people. From this beginning, we are proceeding to organize centers of liberation which can reach out to an entire region. In New Haven a liberation school has been organized in a decentralized fashion with centers of activity all over the city.

Our program for the Summer of Liberation will include three basic areas: political organizing projects, skill-building , and political education. Some of the organizing projects have already begun, but there will be room for the generation of new projects.

The following is a list of courses and people to contact:

Political Organizing Projects

1. Attacks on corporations: educational and political campaigns on corporate structure and activities, especially those corporations with directors sitting on the Boards of Trustees of community colleges. Rika Alper or John Champion, 787-5462.
2. Women's collectives to deal with the oppression of women.
3. People's Park - Ecology organizing.

Political Education Sessions

1. History and ideology of revolutionary struggles in China, Cuba, Vietnam, and Korea.
2. Ideology of the Black Panther Party.
3. U.S. Imperialism and the Third World. Ken Mills and Francelle Carapetyan. Registration, Tuesday, June 9, 7:30. Fellows Lounge, Branford College.
4. The U.S. economy/alternatives. Rick Wolff.
5. Power and Politics in New Haven: how Yale expansion, urban renewal and road construction have exploited and uprooted many but profited few. David Dickson.
6. Technological society and politics: the presence of a technical elite means that Knowledge is Power. John Froines.
7. Capitalism & Advanced Technology equals waste and pollution. Environmental Offensive.
8. Student movements in the 60's: where we've been, where we're going. All of us.

Skill-Building

1. Information skills will be developed in the Liberation Center. This would include training sessions as well as actual production of materials for use in political work this summer.
   a. publishing a newspaper.
   b. writing leaflets, operating mimeo machines, etc.
   c. photography.
   d. distributing 16 mm. films, operating equipment. (Newsreel, 1084 Chapel, 787-5836)
   e. art as propaganda -- poster art, silkscreen, lots of experimenting. (A & A media group, 1076 Chapel)
2. Medical--both preventive medicine and advanced first aid: organizing medical cadre for nass and/or emergency situations. Patty Katzman, 288-5112.
3. Karate and self-defense. Harriet Wolff and others. A good basic book: Bruce Tegner's **Complete Book of Self-Defense** (jukado) Bantam Paperbacks, $1.00.

For more information contact:

Community College Liberation Center
532 State St..
203-787-5462

Dwight Hall
Yale Univ.
436-1480

New Haven Panther Defense Comm.
1084 Chapel St.
787-5836

Hill Center Strives for Preventive Medicine

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exams will be made for the same morning with doctors and nurses who will continue to see the family in the future. Anytime the children need medical attention, they can come to the Center, and, if needed, the Center will provide transportation and a supervised playroom for the children.

The story of this family is an example of how the Hill Health Center is trying hard to give community residents comprehensive health care, to keep them out of hospitals, and to raise their general level of health so they can actually stay healthy.

Not all families in the Hill area have had this experience. Many have not been made aware of the Center and there are also, unfortunately, limitations on how many families can be enrolled. At the present time there is about a six-month wait for a family who wants full coverage. Anyone under 21 can, however, come in for a specific problem as an "episodic care" case. Since the Health Center cannot treat adults so far, it is a curious dilemma that even parents whose children come to the Center must go elsewhere for their own medical and dental needs.

Since most people cannot afford regular private doctor and dental care and depend on hospital clinics and emergency rooms, they get only minimal attention and then only in crisis situations.

It seems clear that the Hill Health Center is a big step toward solving that problem. But there are several important stumblingblocks that prevent this community health center from making basic changes in the pattern of health services, changes that could mean complete preventive health care for everyone.

The next article in this series will present some of the reasons for this situation.

May 1937
Labor's Bloody Memorial Day

by Ruth Meyerowitz

While politicians celebrate Memorial Day and deplore "violence" by blacks and students, the American labor movement has its own "Memorial Day" to remember. On May 30, 1937, Chicago police attacked a peaceful crowd of striking steelworkers outside the Republic Steel plant in South Chicago. Ten were killed and forty wounded. Every one was shot in the back. More than one hundred others--men, women and children--were injured by police clubs.

The toll of dead and wounded on that Memorial Day was sickening. But police violence against striking working men and women has been a repeated fact of life throughout the twentiety century. As the recent killings at Jackson State College and Kent State University have shown, the wealthy few who rule America place private property rights above human rights. These political and industrial powers are willing to use the armed force of state, local and private police, the National Guard, and the Army to put down any serious challenges to their power and privileges.

The Memorial Day massacre at Republic Steel was but one incident in the workers' long and violent struggle to organize the steel industry. It occurred in the midst of the massive 1937 organizing crusade in steel. In that year, unionists and organizers, backed by the United Mine Workers, the largest and strongest union in the country at the time, pushed into the steel towns. Their efforts were helped in those days by the big sit-down strikes and by the victory over General Motors in the auto industry.

War Against Workers

These organizers defied company and local police and won a union contract from "Big Steel"--U.S. Steel *and its subsidiaries*--and from some of the *independent producers. The contract provided for a 10% wage increase and a 40-hour week with time and* a half for overtime. But the so-called "Little Steel" companies--Bethlehem Steel, Republic, Inland Steel, and *Youngs*town Sheet and Tube--were determined not to recognize *the union*. While the union appealed to the law--the Wagner Act--for recognition the Little Steel companies prepared for an all-out war against their workers. They began to stock machine guns, rifles, tear gas and bombs. As the LaFollette Senate Investigating Committee discovered, the companies spent $44,000 on arms before the strike. The Republic Steel Corporation alone had a uniformed police force of nearly 400 men. This private army had more tear gas and sickening gas and gas equipment than any federal, state, or local law enforcement body in the country!

In May 1937 the Steel Workers Organizing Committee called a strike. 75,000 workingmen went out, and a full scale industry-labor conflict followed. The companies used every weapon in the book--and more. They set up "citizens committees" to support intimidation. They promoted back-to-work movements. They used special police to attack picket lines and union headquarters, local police to make mass arrests, and the National Guard to protect strikebreakers.

Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Illinois were the main sites of the steel war. State troopers and the National Guard were called out and used to break the strike by Democratic governors--President Franklin Roosevelt's political friends and colleagues. In all, eighteen strikers were killed, scores more wounded, and hundreds arrested. The strikebreaking was most systematic in Ohio. There National Guard officers held secret talks with Republic Steel executives. They then moved systematically from Youngstown through the state, smashing picket lines, arresting strikers, and escorting scabs into struck mills.

Roosevelt's Plague

In Youngstown two strikers were killed by deputies. The deputies claimed that the strikers' wives had called them names. Every union organizer was arrested. Some 200 union members and local leaders were jailed without charges or bail. Union headquarters were raided repeatedly. In Canton, guardsmen occupied an area several miles square around the plants. No one could enter or leave without a military pass. All highways to the city were blocked off to prevent sympathizers from coming from other towns to help the Canton strikers. There too, hundreds of workers were arrested and held incommunicado. One worker was beaten to death. Troopers chasing children from a playground bayonetted three youngsters who jeered at them.

The climax of this systematic violence came on Memorial Day at the Republic Steel plant in South Chicago. There police fired point-blank into a crowd of 300 peaceful picketers. They then charged the crowd, beating down or shooting every person who moved too slowly. A Paramount News cameraman captured the businesslike police violence on film. *Although the film was never released to the public, many newspapers discribed the events. Despite* public outrage, President Roosevelt, a big liberal, refused to condemn the steel owners. Quoting "A plague on both your houses!" from Shakespeare's **Romeo and Juliet**, he tried to cloud the issue by making the workers responsible for the magnates' use of violence against them.

The strike against the "Little Steel" companies in 1937 was smashed by the overwhelming armed force brought against the workers. Although the "Little Steel" defeat was the first serious setback for the Congress of Industrial Organizations (CIO), it did not halt its organizing drives in the electrical, auto, rubber, and chemical mass production industries.

The effort to win union recognition in the "Little Steel" plants continued. But it took four more years of organizing, combined with the pressures of war production, to make the anti-union, anti-labor steel magnates finally sign a union contract in 1941.

Food for Health
Organic Water Aids Health

by Lisbeth Greenberg

Maintenance of the health of our bodies is a science about which little is known. Yogis claim that with the proper diet and exercise human beings should live in good health to a ripe old age of 100 years.

The medical profession is primarily concerned with curing diseases and much less with preventive medicine. A healthy body should have its own built-in mechanisms to resist infections, allergies, diseases, and so on.

In following articles, we will discuss some properties of various kinds of foods: what to eat, when to eat, how much to eat. Eating habits play an important role in keeping your body healthy. For example, one of the most crucial factors in digestion is *organic water*. The water we drink, whether from a faucet, a spring, a well, the rain or distilled water is inorganic. Organic water is found only in raw fruits and vegetables. In them, water has become a part of the plants' structure.

Some 98% of the body's digestive juices consist of organic water, and, therefore, it is important to keep the body constantly supplied with this vital substance. A daily food intake should consist of at least 50% raw foods. Extracted juices from raw fruits and vegetables will rapidly restore rundown body tissues as the juices are absorbed directly into the bloodstream through the walls of the stomach. These juices so rich in organic water also provide protection against all kinds of infections such as influenza, pneumonia, whooping cough, measles, and so on.

Mother's milk, which many pediatricians today consider unimportant, contains 87% organic water and is vital for the newborn child's digestive tract. Mother's milk, is, of course, not found in manufactured formulas. The manufacturing process, heating and cooking destroys organic water and reduces it to an inorganic lifeless state.

People who drink the right amount of these raw juices have better circulation and digestion. They have better health in general and live longer.

Rank and Filers to Meet ...

Continued from page 1

policies and his Vietnam Policy."

Labor Leaders Making Deals

The call for the Conference said a rank-and-file conference was needed because:"These are deadly threats facing labor today. Yet many top labor leaders think they can stop this mounting anti-labor offensive by making top level deals with the politicians. They have not yet begun to mobilize the *membership* of organized labor to fight against the anti-union drive. Some have even announced their readiness to accept such anti-union measures as the one denying the membership the right to have final say on contract settlements. At this time, only a strong organized rank-and-file movement can guarantee that *all* of organized labor, including its leaders, will move into action to defend trade union and rank-and-file rights."

Wolff feels the Conference is important for his own union. "In my work with the Connecticut Union of Welfare Employees I have recently seen obvious and blatant dangers," he said. "Our union has in the past and shall again in the future fight for the right of all workers to bargain collectively. Certainly the overt anti-labor stature of Nixon will stand as a threat to our goals. When he and his administration move to destroy what the American labor movement has fought so hard to win, our chances of even partially achieving those things which almost all employees in the private sector have had for years is very dim."

Wolff said that by attending the Conference he is "taking a place on the line to defend the rights of organized labor in the face of an increasingly anti-labor government. Support of the June rank-and-file conference is one step."

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ON FILM

Let the Beatles Go!

by Carol Lashine

For those of us who were teenagers at the time of their first arrival in America, the Beatles became an essential part of life. They were the dominant rock group, the idols of millions. They communicated the feeling, perhaps because of their constant productivity, that they would never cease and that we would never outgrow them.

For those of us who loved the Beatles, their latest film **Let It Be** is bound to evoke many kinds of feelings but most of all sadness. A certain nostalgia came over me when the camera focussed in on one of the familiar faces, but I could not help but notice new lines of age in George Harrison's hollow-cheeked smile. In fact, the whole film made me aware (at the cost of $2.50) that the Beatles have changed, that they have gone stale.

Let It Be is nothing more than an hour and a half of the four of them jamming–rehearsing and improvising. No story; not a bit of creativity in the filming; just a boring home movie of the Beatles at work.

One can imagine that this might have been delightful years ago, but it is not that now. The Beatles are still producing music, and some of it sounds good, but their essential quality is gone. Before they gave the feeling that music was not a job to them. It seemed, rather, that their liveliness flowed out of them into their music. The scene in **Hard Day's Night** comes to mind–the Beatles tumbling, running in a huge field, their music playing all around them.

It was often said of the Beatles that they were "above it all"–meaning that they did not take the business world of music seriously. But no more. In **Let It Be** they seem to play music because that is their work. Paul McCartney looked all the while like a fat-cheeked entrepreneur manufacturing new sounds. McCartney always seemed to have a businessman-like quality to him, and it now has come to the forefront. He conveys the image that he has "made it", and that's what is important. The fact that he has split from the group to "go it on his own" is testimony to this attitude.

Throughout the whole film, all the other Beatles looked profoundly uncomfortable (especially George Harrison). They were unable to bring the audience into what they were doing. Soon most of the audience was, in fact, getting restless and annoyed.

Why did the Beatles bother to make a movie? Well, I guess the Beatles, and certainly their managers, are still trying to squeeze money out of their talent in any way possible. It does not surprise me that after seven years of being milked for money in every way the Beatles have run dry. If constantly used to produce mainly for moneymaking purposes, creativity, it seems, is easily and rapidly worn away.

In the Beatles' Shadow

For those of us who may have greeted the Beatles' first concert in America with great excitement, the myth of the Beatles will die very hard. Yet it will die. One extremely disturbing aspect of **Let It Be** was the way Yoko Ono, John Lennon's Japanese wife, sat silent and motionless throughout the film. She was in John's shadow, almost like his devoted lap dog. This is hardly an accurate picture of Yoko, who is a talented artist in her own right. What is so sad about this portrayal is that Yoko's position has been the fantasy of huge numbers of young girls who screamed and wept for the four idols and who wanted no more than to sit adoringly by them.

Seven years and the advent of women's liberation have taught me the pathos of that–four male idols, worshipped by millions of women who thought so little of themselves or their own lives that they dreamt of sitting in the Beatles shadow, of living through them. Can any of you imagine things reversed and see men screaming over four women rock singers? A form of mass self-denigration on the part of female teenagers made the Beatles the idols of the Western world. That situation, coupled with business greed, has made the Beatles whatever it is they are today.

Let It Be may be the Beatles' last concert. It is a sad finale. If they hadn't made the film, maybe we could remember them as they were. Indeed, they probably should have let it be. That's my advice to you. Don't give them the satisfaction of making $2.50 off you for a Beatles film. It's just a trick; you won't find the real Beatles anywhere in the film.

Films Rated X

by Don Chambers

Something is seriously wrong with the present system of rating films as *G, GP, R* and *X*. None of these ratings help the filmgoer in search of relevant cinema. Most films reflect the white, male, puritan, upper-class domination that still prevails in the United States. Selecting relevant films from the large number being produced today should not be left to censoring and rating institutions, like the Motion Picture Production Code Administration, that reflect these same prejudices.

Hidden within the X category, for example, is the top-quality **Who's That Knocking at My Door?** (recently at the Princess Art Cinema). This film about Italo-American working-class people focuses with clear insight on the enormous damage to both men and women arising from the sexist double standard. The film depicts the consequences of the idea that "good women" should remain "pure" before marriage, while only men and "broads" can "play around". Every victim of our heritage of Catholic and Protestant puritanism and imposition of unequal sexual patterns should view this film before the age of 18. But the Code Administration *X* rating prevents people **under 18 from seeing it.**

On the other hand **Love Camp 7** (recently at the Lawrence Theater), also rated *X*, is nothing but pure exploitation of the worst sort. Sadistic sex and brutality are explicitly and continuously shown under the pretext that the events occur in a Nazi prison camp for forced prostitution. German fascists aren't human, right? But it is the sick guilty American who sits in the darkened theatre aroused instead of outraged at the oppressed, subservient position of women.

Without A Stitch *(now at the Crown Theatre) is a Danish film made for the* American market that treats the problem of sexual guilt in a generally healthy and humorous way, at least as compared with **Love Camp 7**. Unfortunately, the film presents only an individualistic solution to sexual problems which are, in important ways, really social problems. The film also reflects the male-dominated culture in many ways. (The "expert" in women's problems is a man. Women's genitals are often shown, but the men's are usually not.)

So we see that three films–one good, one horrible, and one in-between–all received *X*. Is this any way to run a rating system?

N Y PHONE CO. Walk-Out

by Cathy Forman

Over 8 000 telephone operators and supervisors, all women and members of the Telephone Transit Union (TTU), have walked off their jobs in the New York metropolitan area to demand equal wages/raises. The walk-out began Friday May 8 and was still continuing as **Modern Times** went to press.

Both the union, led by older white women, and the company have denounced the independent walk-out as illegal. The workers, almost all black and Puerto Rican, are protesting the company's new wage proposal which offers an $11-per-week raise in salary for starting operators and only $4-per-week raise for people with many years service. The women are demanding an $11 increase for everyone. They have formed a new, independent organization, the Black and Puerto Rican Union, which points clearly to the racism of the union and phone company, all of whose executives are white--most of them men.

The workers' three-year contract does not expire until next year, and there is no wage reopener; a similar problem to that faced by the Southern Connecticut Telephone Workers Union this spring.

Phone Co. ...

Continued from page 16

It was felt that if we were kept working under such pressure for long enough, we would accept it without question and work even harder.

Listening In

Another pressure we worked under was the constant monitoring of our phones. There was one group of people at SNETCO whose sole job was to "observe" our work. They scored us on dozens of rules we learned in training, such as whether we had the correct responses to customers' questions, or whether we "vocalized" sufficient concern while trying to get people to buy more and higher-priced products, such as Trimline and Princess telephones.

The monitors could come in on any of our conversations. Once a friend called and asked one of us to lunch for the next day. The one asked, accepted and hung up. A few minutes later a supervisor came over to the desk and, after saying we were not allowed to fraternize with customers, made the rep call back and tell her friend that she couldn't go because she had made the date on company time.

For the privilege of "being the phone company," we were paid the huge sum of **$85.00 a week, plus all the shit we could eat!**

Libbi Rayder
THERE'S GOT TO BE SOME CHANGES!
I'VE GOTTA FIND A JOB BEFORE THE NEXT RENT IS DUE.
SALE
GIRL WANTED 4th FLOOR
HEY... FAR OUT.
ONE YEAR OF COLLEGE? CAN'T USE YOU.
HARKO MFG CO
BUT I...
EMPLOYEES ONLY
NEXT!
DO YOU HAVE ANY FACTORY EXPERIENCE?
UH, WELL, I SEE...
OKAY, BE HERE AT 7:45 TOMORROW.
OH...
(WOW, MY FIRST JOB! GEE, THAT WAS EASY!!)
TO BE CONT'D
BETTY MURRAY 6-70

Mexicanos Trabajan en Conn. Sobre el Boicoteo

El boicoteo de uvas en California sigue: Campesinos en California y Arizona han sostenido una huelga por cinco anos. Mexicanos-Americanos, Filipinos y Puertorriquenos han reafirmado su apoya a la union. Esta huelga es una de las mas largas en la historia de los Estados Unidos. Si estos campesinos consiguen contractos con estas campanias agrarias entonces otros trabajadores animaran a organizar uniones de obreros.

Campesinos no han tenido derechos fundamentales que el gobierno federal garantiza a otros obreros. La mas importante ley, la National Labor Relations Act (NLRA) no cubre a trabajadores agricolos. Congreso no actuo en favor de los campesinos porque los interes agrarios eran y son muy podersos. La NLRA permite el derecho que trabajadores se organizen en una union para representar sus intereses.

Para que las companias agrarias reconozcan la union, las huelgistas han lanzado un boicoteo de todas las uvas. Han establecido comites por todo el pais informando el publico de las condiciones deplorables en California y tratando de convencer a los manejadores de las tiendas de no comprar las uvas.

El Esfuerzo del Boicoteo

En Connecticut el ultimo verano habia comites en treinta ciudades. La union mando a Mike Vasquez que era un Mexicano trabajador de uvas, para organizar los consumidores. El comite de Connecticut organizo reuniones populares en New Haven, Meriden, y otras ciudades. Ahora hay otros *obreros* Mexicanos que trabajan en el comite de Connecticut. *Este comite con la cooperacion de los consumidores lograran a quitar uvas en la* mayoria de mercados. Pero, Miguel *Vasquez* ha dicho que tres tiendas no cooperaron. *Estas* fueron Grand Union, Food Fair, y Shop Rite. *El dijo,* "necesitamos que estas tiendas cooperan este verano y les pedimos a toda la gente no compren uvas y que no compren en mercados donde hay uvas."

Este verano es crucial para la huelga porque despues de cinco anos, siete companias han firmado contratos. Pero la Huelga y el boicoteo contra la "scab grapes" siguen. El comite de Hartford esta buscando para personas que quieren trabajar en New Haven por el verano. Se esta interesado llamen a (1) 547-0191.

Otro aspecto de la Huelga se trata de los venenos que hechan a las uvas. La union quiere que las companias no usan DDT y otros productos quimicos en esta fruta. Estos productos quimicos son muy peligrosos a los trabajadores y a los consumidores. Un estudio hecho por el departemento de salud en California ha confirmado que 80% de los trabajadores cubrido en este estudio han sufrido de los efectos de estos venenos. La union tambien a quiere establecer comites donde los trabajadores y los agricultores pueden eliminar estos venenos. La union garantiza estos derechos y ademas les dice a los interes agricolos que los trabajadores son personas que meritanproteccion contra venenos, proteccion contra abusos, y mas importante que meritan el respecto como seres humanos. **VIVA LA HUELGA! NO COMPREN UVAS!**

Estes Mexicanos son participados en una juelga de grande importancia.

Juicio de Pantera Negra Empezo Aqui Luego

El juicio de una Pantera de New Haven, Lonnie McLucas, que era seperado del juicio de las otras Panteras, empezo esta semana. El caso de las New Haven Panteras tambien es incluido Bobby Seale, presidente del Partido de la Pantera Negra.

Bobby Seale y ocho Panteras Negras mas, sufren el juicio por el asesinato de Alex Rackley. Reclama la polocio que las Panteras pensaron que Rackley era un agente federal. Segun la cuenta del gobierno, Bobby Seale vino a New Haven para mandar la ejecucion de Rackley.

Falta de la Evidencia

A esta fecha, el Gobierno es incapaz a producir cualquier evidencia convincente contra las Panteras. Ademas, George Sams, que es testigo del cargo mayor del gobierno contra las Panteras, ha sido en prision antes como un "caso peligroso mental." Solo despues del testigo de Sams durante el examen de testigos para finaza, el juez le mando un doctor del estado a examinar Sams.

La prosecucion de las New Haven Panteras es una parte de una campana de "atrapar las Panteras." Por ejemplo, en Diciembre 4 del ano pasado, la policia entro en la oficina de las Panteras de Chicago y mato dos miembros, uno del cuel, Fred Hampton era el presidente del partido de Illinois.

Un receinte Grand Jury federal convocado por el Departmento de Justicia, sostuvo que el FBI (Federal Bureau of Investigation) era envuelto en el asesinato y que la polocia se metio con la evidencia y mintio en su version del incidente.

Estos incidentes son solo dos en numero. Mucho mas incidnetes ha ocurrido en lugares como Los Angeles, San Francisco, New York, New Jersey, Denver, Philadelphia etc. Hasta Marzo 1968 han estado asesinato mas que 20 Panteras. Ademas, hasta Sept., 1968 hay cerca de 400 casos judicial contra Panteras individuas.

Los lideres de "justicia" de este pais no nacen un secreto de su deseo de atrapar las Panteras. J. Edgar Hoover, director del FBI ha dicho: "Las Panteras Negras, sin cuestion, representan la mas grande amenaza a la seguridad interna de este pais."

Bueno Razon para Temer a las Panteras

La Historia ensena que cuando la gente negro se opone su opresor, aquella es sofocada con fuerza brutal. Desde los alza mientos de los esclavos, hasta los asesinatos de las Panteras-la situacion no ha cambiado. La Pantera con el rifle asi esta diciendo a la polocia—"Nosotros vamos a defender nuestros hogares y comunidades con nuestras vidas". En otras palabras, los dias de linchar y asasenar sin esfuerzo son acabados.

Ademas, las Panteraas dicen la verdad acerca del capitilismo y del racismo: como solamente un pequeno grupo se aprovecha, mientras que la mayoria de nosotros sufre. El partido de las Panteras ha repetido con *frecuencia el hecho que el no quiere una* lucha racial, sino una participacion en una lucha de las muy probres contra los gobernantes ricos de este pais. Ellos senalan que su lema es "Todo Poder para el Pueblo." Esto se refiere a todos los trabajodores—Negros, Blancos y Morenos.

El "Programa del Desayuno para Ninos" de las Panteras claramente demuestra su respeto y amor para su pueblo. A traves de este pais, los ninos pobres reciben desayuno gratuito de las Panteras, una tarea que el gobierno Norteamericano es renuente a ejecutar. En New Haven hay un centro para el desayuno gratuito en 72 Legion Avenue.

Las Panteras hablan en serio acerca de las alianzas con otros grupos oprimidos. Ellos tienen una alianza con los Young Lords, un grupo puertorriqueno que esta muy activo en New York y Chicago. Receintemente los Young Lords ocupaban una iglesia en Harlem. Ellos demandaron la iglesia porque quisieron usarla como un centro de desayuno gratuito. Este periodico editara un articulo sobre este grupo puertorriqueno importante.

Norteamericanos: New Haven A Cuba

1970 es un ano historico para los pueblos de Cuba. Es el "Ano del Esfuerzo Decisivo." Hace cinco anos que Fidel Castro predijo que la cosecha del ano 1970 cederia 10 milliones de toneladas de azucar. La prensa Norteamericana ha dicho que esta tarea es impossible desde que esto es casi dos veces mas que cualquier cosecha de antes de la revolucion.

Este ano Cuba producira acerca de 9 milliones toneladas de azucar. Esta cosecha grande permitiria a Cuba edificar su industria mayor y hacer progreso hacia el desorrollo. A causa de estas razones la zafra (palabra Cubana para cosecha) de este ano se ha hecho un simbolo de la lucha revolucionaria en Cuba. El pais entero esta movilizado para llevar al cabo esta lucha.

Castro anuncio pasada semana que la meta de 10 milliones toneladas debieron ser cambiadas a 9 milliones toneladas. Por supuesto, 9 milliones toneladas es un logro tremendo. Sin embargo Castro era honrado a la gente Cubana, y el admitio su desengano. El dijo:

"Esto es muy dificil, quizas mas dificil que cualquier experiencia en la lucha revolucionaria. Nosotros no vamos hacer excusas, ni vamos disminuir la critica que todos de nosotros merecen.

¡Voluntarios Ayudan Cubanos

Un grupo Norteamericano fue a Cuba para cortar cana. Ellos se llamaban "Brigada Venceremos." Hace unas semanas que volvia la segunda brigada que estuvo en Cuba por 8 semanas. Este grupo se compuso de Negros, Puertorriquenos y Chicanos (Mexicanos) de este pais.

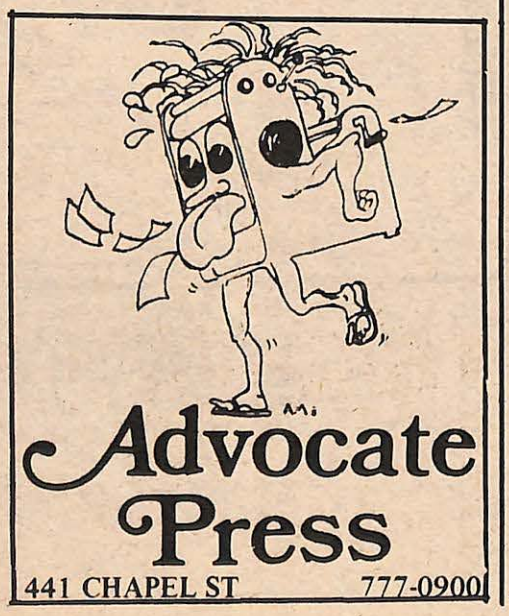
Hay muchas razones porque los individuos se unian a la brigada. Una mujer de New Haven, Rika Alper, escribio sus razones para ir a Cuba:

"Primero, nosotros eramos curioso acerca de este pais, y eramos frustrado por mucho tiempo por la dificultad de consequir informacion sobre Cuba. Nosotros quisimos ir a vivir y trabajar en un pais revolucionario, y tambien quisimos conocer la gente Cubana sobre una basa individua.

"Nosotros, Norteamericanos de la Brigada Venceremos, cortabamos cana por 6 semanas, para auyudar a los Cubanos por su cosecha importante de 1970. Tambien quisimos expresar nuestra sensacion de apoyo y amistad internacional con la gente Cubano. Nosotros especialmente sentimos que era importante a contribuir nuestra obra al crecimiento economico de Cuba. Nuestro trabajo recompensa por una parte del dano causado a los Cubanos antes de la revolucion por las grandes empresas norteamericanas de azucar y fruta."

Que Veian Ellos en Cuba?

Una otra mujer de New Haven, Gail Gandelman describio lo que ella veia en Cuba: "Debajo del sistema viejo los incentivos, eran el dinero y las ganancias de los materiales. Idealmente debajo del socialismo, el obrero comprendera que su trabajo contribuye al bienestar de la sociedad. No necesitara otro incentivo. Sin embargo, hoy hay dos factores que son incnetivos para el obrero Cubano. Primero, se ve su trabajo como necesidad para subir la economia Cubana del subdesarrollo. Para el, esto quiere decir que el y sus hijos seran educados, vestidos, abrigados, darle al comida y la ayuda medical toda la vida. Enotras palabras seran libertados de la pobreza, ignorancia y las enfermedades que es la plaga de la mayoria de la Americalatina. Segundo, el prestigio del trabajo mismo es un incentivos Mientras que antes de la revolucion cortar la cana era trabajo degradarle, hoy tiene el prestigio mas alto.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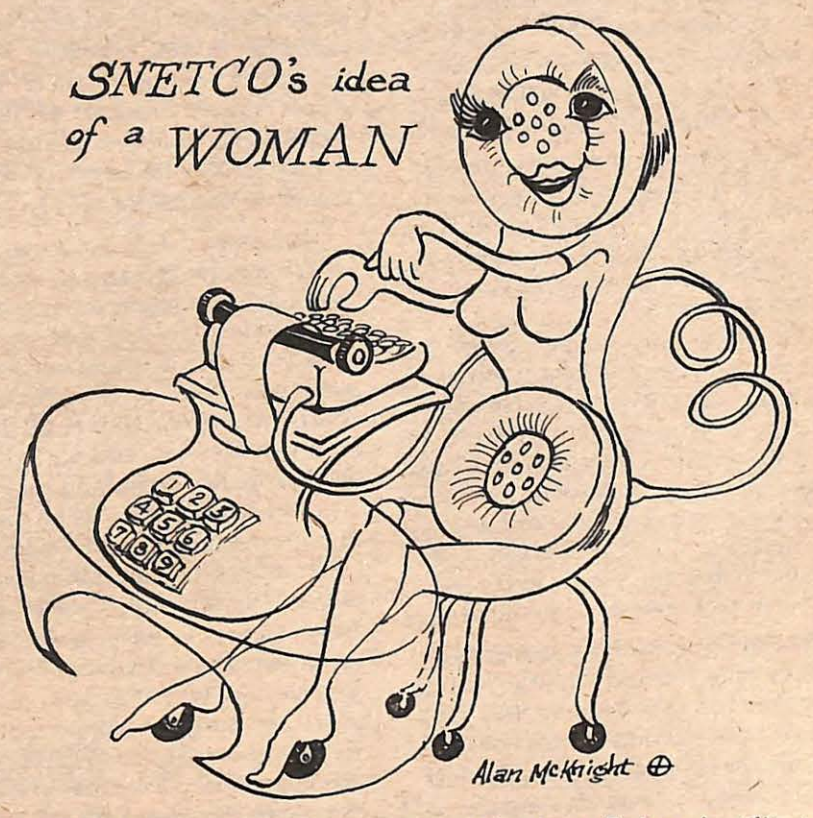

by Debbie Anderson and Renee Poirier

In New Haven and in every large city with phone service, there is a group of women who embody the telephone company for millions of people. Trained, processed and indoctrinated to put forth the image of a beneficent "Ma Bell"- they are the service representatives. Some women in New Haven who underwent the ordeal of being service representatives emerged with the realization that, despite its carefully cultivated public image and its simulated friendliness and good-will, SNETCO is no different from any other large corporation. SNETCO, like other corporations, is exploitive and oppressive.

After a mandatory six-week intensified training program, not at all dissimilar to boot camp, potential service reps are supposed to emerge as eversmiling mouthpieces for SNETCO. Over and over we were told that "*You are* the phone company, and don't you ever forget it." This theme was the underlying one of the six-week session considered necessary by the phone company for their workers. Yet this position of service representative is regarded as excellent by phone company standards.

Whenever customers have questions or complaints, they speak to service reps. Thus we had to deal with an invisible and rather irate public for eight hours daily. One relief from this routine was making "collection calls." If a customer hadn't paid his or her bill on time, we had the miserable job of calling and threatening disconnection of phoneservice—still smiling.

The six-weeks of training before we went "out on position" was sometimes so effective, however, that many of our SNETCO friends almost enjoyed these calls. This situation was understandable because, once convinced that *you* are the phone company, it is quite easy to view customers as mere sources of revenue rather than as human beings. Many times I found myself sympathizing with draftees in Vietnam because I could easily relate to being in the position of victimizing an "undeserving" public because "it was my job."

Sales Person for "Phone Store"

When we first applied for the jobs at the phone company, we had visions of the good and useful services we could perform for people, such as answering their questions, making sure they got good service and generally helping them with any problems they had. We soon found out that, in reality, that wasn't possible because that wasn't the way the phone company operated.

For instance, one customer's service *had been disconnected without his knowledge, and it was the job of one of us to* play office manager's secretary and placate the man. After devising a plan by which the man's service would be reconnected according to his requests and without charge to him, the one of us handling the situation was reprimanded by a supervisor for paying too much attention to the customer and forgetting the responsibility as a sales person for the "phone store." The rep was made to feel guilty for correcting an error and keeping a customer.

The structure in the business office we worked in was depressing as well as oppressive. There were groups made up of five service reps, each group ruled by a supervisor. The group supervisors in turn were under the thority of a business office supervisor. Both reps and supervisors were constantly forced into competition with other workers in their categories to try and get a notch higher in rank.

Naturally a Man

All the workers were women, but the final authority in the section was the office manager—naturally a man. This was a source of anger to us personally and typical of the way the phone company is organized. Although well over one half the SNETCO workers are women, less than 20% of the women are in any kind of *management position.*

The supervisors were held responsible for all the mistakes of the reps under them. They were also under constant pressures from higher levels to produce more. Consequently, they took out their anger on those under them. To keep hostility to a minimum, it was and is accepted form to address everyone on a first name basis. This form of address supposedly stimulates a congenial and closely-knit group of workers and is still a ploy used by SNETCO to make employees feel part of one big family and forget about the tensions and pressures they work under constantly.

We had to answer the phones on the first ring when we were at our desks. Each desk had a light on it which would light up when the phone was "busied-out," showing the supervisors that the phone *was busy and wouldn't accept any in*coming calls. If a light was on for too long, or if the rep wasn't talking to a customer, she would be forced to begin taking calls again and have to finish incomplete work at a later time.

Continued on page 14

Events

June 12, Fri.: Ed Askew (E.S.P. Records) will play guitar and tipple at the bread and Roses Coffeehouse, 538 State Street, New Haven, 9-12 p.m., admission free.

June 14, 21, Sun.: New Haven Women's Liberation Meeting. Meetings are every Sunday evening. 148 Orange St., New Haven, 7:30.

June 16, Tues.: Voice and piano recital *by students of the Neighborhood Music Shcool at the school, 100 Audobon St.,* New Haven. 8 p.m., admission free.

June 16-20, Tues.-Sat.: WEEK OF MUSIC at Bread and Roses Coffeehouse, 538 State St., New Haven, 9-12 p.m. each night, admission free. Bands who will play include: Underground Movement, Joy, Dandelion Wine, and others. Everyone invited.

June 22-27: Conference for a National High School Student Union. Workshops: Tracking system, racism, women's liberation, army indoctrination, open college admissions, juvenile rights. Berkeley, California. If interested contact: High School Student Union, 2214 Grove St., Berkeley, Calif.

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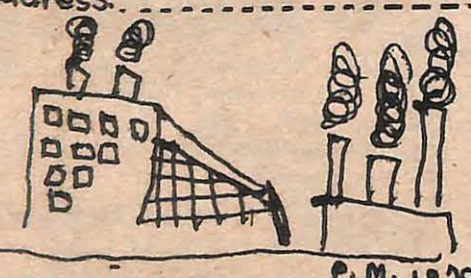

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DOWNTOWN: Chef's, State-Court; Red's Newsstand, Elm-Church; Deegan-Hope, State-Elm; Bread & Roses, 538 State; News Depot, Orange-George; Band Box, Chapel near College; Casa Green, State near Elm; SNETCO, George.

HILL: Beirne's, Howard-Columbus; Wil-Mor's, Congress-Hallock; Ann's Restaurant, Davenport-Baldwin; Len-Mac Cleaners, Howard-Sylvan; Orchard Pharmacy, corner Sylvan; Martinez Grocery, Washington-West; Hill's Market, Columbus-Redfield; Espada Variety, Washington-Cedar.

WESTVILLE: VIP Sandwich Shop, 56 Fairview; Beaver Hill Pharmacy, Fitch-Blake; Coyne Stationery, Amity Centre; Lurie's Pharmacy, Whalley-Dayton; Westville Pharmacy, Fountain-Central.

HAMDEN: Hamden-News, Dixwell-Dudley; Soybel Pahrmacy, Dixwell-Wooding; Morton's Pharmacy, Hamden Plaza; Cherry Hill Pharmacy, 1830 Dixwell.

BROADWAY: Yale Co-op; Whitlock's; Liggett's

STATE-ORANGE: Standard Food Market, 852 State; Orange-Grove Pharmacy; Whitney Pharmacy; near Edwards; Orange Market, 500 Orange; Rivera's Market, State-Bishop.

NEWHALLVILLE: Joe & Jessie's No. 1, Shelton-Bassett; Davis-Waller, Goodrich-Newhall; Shelton Pharmacy, corner Read; Jr. Watts, Dixwell near Elizabeth; Visel's Drugs, Dixwell-Bassett; J. Hines Morning Grocery, Shepherd-Huntington; Bob's Market, Dixwell-Division; Burt's, Winchester-Henry; Windsor Drugs, Winchester-Webster; Sal's Market, Dixwell-Ivy; Carolina Luncheonette, Winchester-Thompson.

WEST HAVEN: Silver's, Campbell-Main; Liggett's, Campbell-Center; Rivoli Sweet Shop, Campbell-Center.

ALLINGTOWN: Paceoni's Pharmacy; Imperial Luncheonette

EAST HAVEN: Ann's Grocery, Cozy Beach; Cooper's Pharmacy, Farren-Fulton; Criscuolo's Pharmacy, Main-Pardee Place

STONY CREEK: Paine's Store

MID-TOWN: Chuck's, Whalley-Winthrop; Joe & Jessie's No. 2, George-Norton; Boomer's, Edgewood-Orchard; Howe Food Basket, near Edgewood; Group W, Edgewood near Dwight; Benson Signs, Elm-Howe; Chapel Exchange, near York; Book World, Chapel near York; Nu-Way Market, Howe near Chapel; Brand X, Chapel near Day; Volpe's, Chapel near Beer's; Sam's Market, Elm-Orchard; Ben Smith, Whalley-Hobart; Mayfair; Whalley-Ellsworth; Whalley SPA, corner Norton; Davis-Whaller, Dixwell Plaza; Gilbert Pharmacy, corner Greenwood; Renaissance, 45 Whalley; Lake Variety, Dixwell-Lake Place.